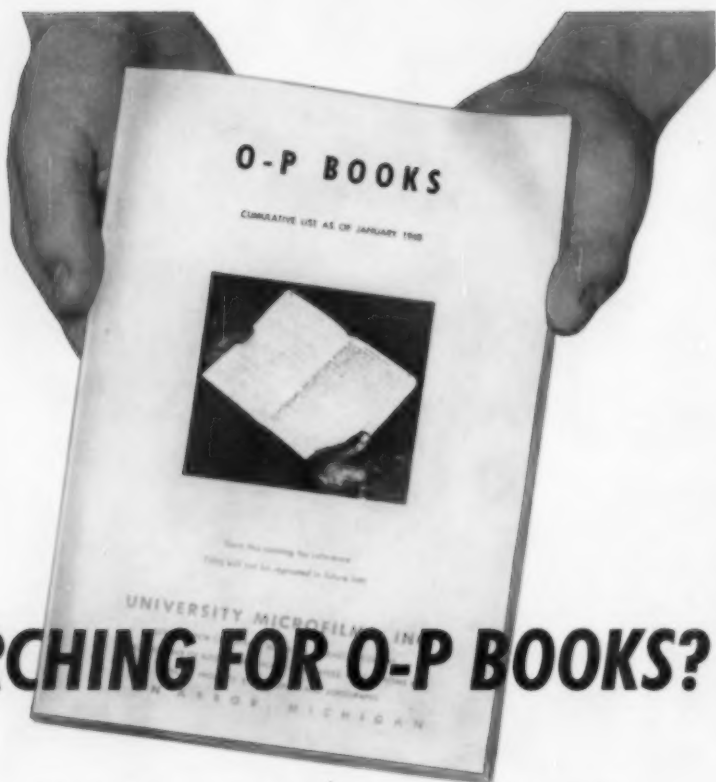


COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES

July 1960

Vol. 21, No. 4

PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND RESEARCH
LIBRARIES, A DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



SEARCHING FOR O-P BOOKS?

Check University Microfilm's new 63-page cumulative O-P books catalogue for those hard-to-find, tough-to-buy books. More than 2000 titles available as paper-bound reprints. Most titles are 3½ cents per page.

The quality reproductions of O-P books and the reasonable prices are surprising to most librarians and scholars. If you have not already received yours, write for the new UM O-P books catalogue today.



UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, INC.
313 N. FIRST STREET, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

*A Unique Work of Reference in All Fields of Learning,
Sciences and Humanities*

Announcing the reprint of
**INTERNATIONALE BIBLIOGRAPHIE
DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR**

•

**INTERNATIONAL SUBJECT INDEX
TO PERIODICALS**

Section A: Index to German Periodicals
Vols. 1-94 & Supplements 1-20 (1861-1944)

Section B: Index to non-German Periodicals
Vols. 1-22 & N.S. vols. 1-25 (1911-1943)

Section C: Index to Book Reviews
Vols. 1-77 (1900-1943)

**Pre-publication offer
expires Sept. 15, 1960**

*Please do not miss this deadline
but ask immediately for
Special 12-page booklet
containing price information
and publication schedule*

KRAUS REPRINT CORPORATION

16 EAST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

You'll gain more space —
much more space — with

COMPO

BOOK SHELVES



This is the heart of the Hamilton Compo System

Everything accessible; all types of books, records, films, charts, periodicals, newspapers, other items.

Without adding a square inch of floor space, Hamilton Compo stacks give you at least twice as much storage capacity as ordinary shelving.

When the sliding Compo shelf is pulled out, the books are more easily accessible than on a straight shelf—and when not in use, it slides back into the stack, out of the way. Books may be stored on both sides, and on the front compartment of the shelf. Moving

dividers make Compo adaptable to many items—which can be filed in vertical or horizontal position. Books are easier to identify and to handle.

Compo equipment is mechanically strong, operates easily and quietly, can be quickly installed—without basic structural changes. Write now for complete information on Compo, including stack, drawer, and construction details.

Hamilton
PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC FURNITURE

Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin

new dimensions in time and
space efficiency for: the physician,
the dentist, the draftsman, the printer,
the industrial and school laboratory,
the library, the home laundry



College and Research Libraries

Maurice F. Tauber, *Editor*

Peter Demery, *ACRL*

Publications Officer

Editorial Staff: RALPH E. ELLSWORTH, *buildings*; JENS NYHOLM, *methods*; JOHN C. RATHER, *news*; LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON, *personnel*; ROBERT B. DOWNS, *resources*. CARLYLE J. FRAREY, CLARENCE GORCHELS, EUGENE P. SHEEHY, *assistants to the editor*.

College and Research Libraries, the official journal of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, is published bimonthly—January, March, May, July, September, November—at 1407 Sherwood Avenue, Richmond 20, Virginia. Change of address notices, undeliverable copies, and orders for subscriptions should be addressed to American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Subscription to *CRL* is included in membership dues to ACRL of \$6 or more. Other subscriptions are \$5 a year; single copies, \$1.25 or \$1 each for five or more copies.

Production and Advertising and Circulation office: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Manuscripts of articles and copies of books submitted for review should be addressed to the office of the Editor, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

Inclusion of an article or advertisement in *CRL* does not constitute official endorsement by ACRL or ALA.

Indexed in *Library Literature*.

Second-class postage paid at Richmond, Virginia, and at additional mailing offices.

Contents

CONSULTANTS FOR COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING PLANNING, by <i>Ralph E. Ellsworth</i>	263
BACKGROUND ACTIVITIES IN THE PLANNING OF A NEW LIBRARY, by <i>Esther Greene</i>	269
THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG, 1952-1955 IMPRINTS—A PUBLICATION IN EARLY PROSPECT, by <i>Charles W. David</i>	275
SELECTED REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1959-1960, by <i>Constance M. Winchell</i>	277
"AS LONG AS WE BOTH SHALL LIVE": IN WHICH A LESSER LIBRARIAN REVIEWS HIS READING PROBLEM, by <i>Arthur P. Sweet</i> ..	285
ACRL GRANTS PROGRAM, 1960/61	297
NEWS FROM THE FIELD	299
PERSONNEL	303
Appointments	305
Retirements	307
Necrology	308
WE POINT WITH PRIDE: A MESSAGE FROM ACRL'S PRESIDENT	311
ACRL BOARD AT MONTREAL	313
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS ..	316
NEW ACRL OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS ...	317
REVIEW ARTICLES	323
Subject Classifying and Indexing, <i>Mrs. Lea M. Bohnert</i>	323
Goliath and the Council, <i>William H. Carlson</i>	324
Recruiting for Librarianship, <i>Robert L. Talmadge</i>	326
Successful Exchange, <i>Ian W. Thom</i>	328
Academic Procession, <i>Porter Kellam</i>	330
History of Printing, <i>Roland Baughman</i> ..	331

July 1960

Volume 21

Number 4

BIS

Agents for H. M. Stationery Office

DOCUMENTS ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY, 1919. First Series Vol. IX. German Affairs, 1920 \$12.95

COLONIAL RESEARCH. Collected reports for 1958-59 of the eleven organizations conducting research in the colonies, with notes on other research work \$3.38

ENGLISH PRINTED TEXTILES, 1720-1836. (Victoria and Albert Museum Picture Book) \$2.12

SCIENCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS \$1.88

GLOSSARY OF ATOMIC TERMS 68¢.

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1958. PART I. Medical Tables \$3.71

NAUTICAL ALMANAC \$2.81

SINGAPORE, Annual Report for 1958 \$2.36

TRAINING IN RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH AND SAFETY \$1.04

CATALOGUE OF THE TIEPOLO DRAWINGS IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM \$11.68

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

BIS

Expert Service on
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
for
ALL LIBRARIES



Faxon's Librarians Guide
free on request



For the very best subscription service at competitive prices—ask about our Till Forbidden IBM-RAMAC plan.



F. W. FAXON CO., INC.

83-91 Francis Street

Boston 15, Mass.



Continuous Library Service Since 1886

ENGLISH HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS ON MICRO-FILM

Historical documents in English libraries and museums in any part of Great Britain can be micro-filmed by WEST'S micro-film service.

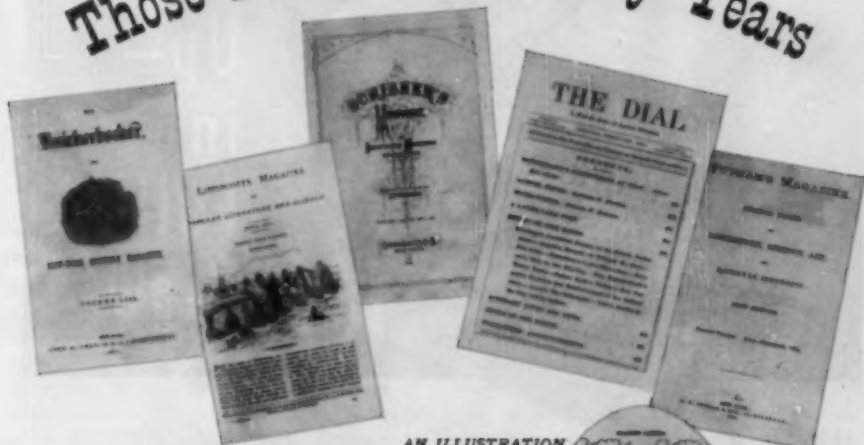
Details and prices from:—

A. West & Partners, Ltd.
36, Broadway,
Westminster
London,
S.W. 1

Established 1898.

1850-1900

Those Fascinating Fifty Years



AN ILLUSTRATION
FROM GODEY'S
LADY'S BOOK

now...on MICRO FILM



Periodicals from 1850 to 1900

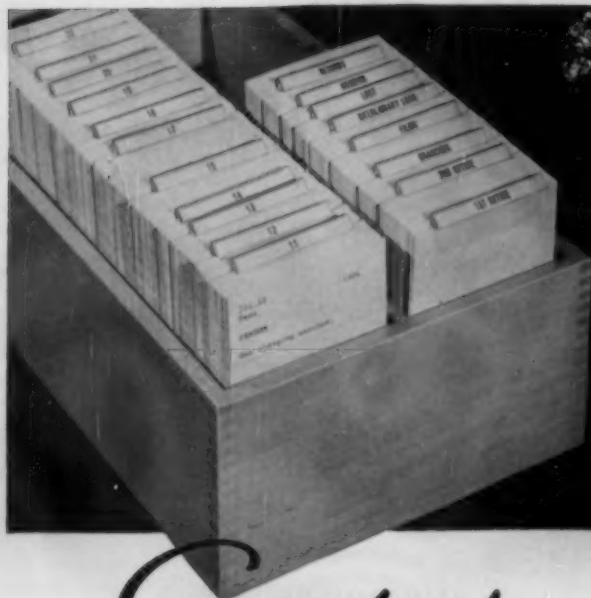
... no other printed source brings the historian, researcher and writer closer to the ideas and tastes of those critically important years.

With this contemporaneous history of the times on microfilm in your library... a panorama of life in America from 1850 to 1900 flows across the microfilm reader... reflecting the social, economic, and educational factors which tell the story of America during those fabulous fifty years.

TO GET A COMPLETE LIST OF THE 32 PERIODICALS FROM 1850 to 1900 AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM, WRITE US FOR YOUR COPY OF THE "PERIODICAL PRESERVATION PLAN".

MICROPUBLISHING
DIVISION of
MICRO PHOTO INC.

1700 Shaw Avenue • Cleveland 12, Ohio



**Heads
Up—
in
Full
View**

Gaylord TILTED TAB GUIDES for your charging file

Improved Visibility — Easier to Read

Enjoy new convenience and neatness in your charging file with these heavier, transparent tilted tab guides. Permanent 45° angle of headings provides easy reading and quick reference. High mounting gives extra clearance over tops of cards — won't cling when cards are tilted. Heavy acetate tabs securely attached to durable pressboard. Tabs in center position — wide enough to accommodate extra long headings. Each box of 50 includes A-Z, 1-31, January-December, 38 general classifications and a sheet of 50 blank headings.



No. 337 Gaylord Tilted Tab
Charging Guide.
Order today

PRICES:

50.....	\$4.15
(minimum quantity)	
100.....	8.10
500.....	7.85 per 100
(Transportation charges paid)	

LIBRARY SUPPLIES



Gaylord Bros., Inc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
STOCKTON, CALIF.

Consultants for College and University Library Building Planning

By RALPH E. ELLSWORTH

DURING THE YEARS just before World War II, there was no college and university librarian alive who could, today, qualify as a building consultant in the college and university field. There were a few who had been through one building experience, but none who had been through a sufficient number to build up cumulative experience. Indeed, from the time the Bibliothèque Saint Geneviève Library was built in the middle of the nineteenth century until after World War II, it was rather generally accepted, in colleges and universities at least, that architects planned libraries without much help from librarians. There were exceptions: Theodore Koch at Northwestern, Louis R. Wilson at North Carolina, and Edna Hanley at Agnes Scott, for example. Joseph Wheeler and Alfred Githens had, of course, done outstanding work in the public library field, but there was no one in the college and university field of their stature and experience.

It was not until after 1940 in ALA that anyone realized the need for specialized planning for college and university libraries. Prior to that time the ALA Building Committee included representatives from all types of libraries—on the assumption (which ALA seems to be drifting back into) that a library is a library. Indeed it was only after strenuous objections were raised by A. F. Kuhlman, William H. Jesse, and myself that ACRL established its own separate committee. To be sure, there are certain heating, ventilation, and lighting problems that are common to all libraries, but that is about as far as the "Togetherness" theory applies.

Dr. Ellsworth is Director of Libraries, University of Colorado.

It was the Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans that firmly established the idea of using building consultants. Today, practically all projects have used consultants.

Who is a building consultant? Unfortunately, it is anyone who thinks he knows how to plan buildings and can persuade an institution to hire him! There are no qualifying examinations to pass, no boards to be interviewed by, no criteria to meet. If one may judge them by the results, one must admit that consultants can get away with bad, sloppy work with no one the wiser. There is no organized follow-up work by any individual or organization. Here, perhaps, is a service ACRL could perform.

Officials at ALA nominate, upon request, consultants on the best information they have, but frequently this means nothing more than that they know the individuals and have a general idea of their competence. Yet, I have seen lists that nominate men I would not trust to design a dog house.

Seldom is a building failure labeled as such. For example, in one of the newest college buildings in the Midwest I found more planning mistakes than I have seen in recent years. Yet the man who served as consultant for that building has a good reputation as a consultant. How come? Could it be that librarians can't distinguish between a good and bad building? Or could it be that consultants are sometimes ignored?

In this article I shall attempt to state

what a consultant is supposed to do, how he works, how he should be selected and paid, and how his work should be evaluated.

First, it should be understood that a consultant never finds the needs of any two problems to be alike. Sometimes the consultant is needed to sell the need for a new building to the trustees; sometimes it is to get faculty thinking channeled along certain lines; sometimes his primary task is to reason with a dean who for one reason or another has picked up an unworkable but fascinating conception of a library; and sometimes his job is to fill in for the librarian who may be incompetent, ornery, uninterested, or otherwise a problem.

I know of one instance in which the consultant made his big contribution at a cocktail party by persuading one of the college officials that the building should be turned ninety degrees. He earned his fee on that act alone because this change opened up the solution to many other problems that had blocked the planning.

Each new library consultation is a new challenge. After having worked on more than twenty assignments I have yet to find any two that come close to being alike. From this one may conclude, correctly, that the first thing a consultant does on a new assignment is to find out why his services have been requested. This may or may not coincide with what was told him in his correspondence with the officials. He will, after a time, develop special skill at getting at the heart of the problem and at finding out what's going on and who's in control. The normal situation, however, is that the institution has decided it needs a library building, has hired an architect, and wants to know what to do next.

How shall an institution pick the right consultant? Perhaps the safest way is to inquire of some six or eight librarians in charge of the kind and size of library involved. After obtaining, in this manner, a consensus on two or three con-

sultants, one should ask each of them for (1) a list of the buildings for which he has served as consultant; (2) copies of these building programs for which the individual was responsible (under no circumstances should one choose a consultant who has done fewer than three buildings, either alone or with a colleague); and (3), a statement on what projects the consultant is already working.

Representatives should then be sent to inspect these buildings and to discuss with the librarian—if he or she was in charge at the time the building was planned (the problem of how to evaluate the comments of a second generation librarian is a baffling one, partly because this librarian won't know what the consultant did and partly because one of the generally present but less admirable traits of present-day head librarians is their habit of blaming the past for mistakes that usually stem from their own weaknesses)—the contribution made by the librarian.

At this point one must consider the question of how much blame can be placed on the consultant for mistakes that were made in planning. Or, to put the question another way, should a consultant stay with a project all the way, keeping mistakes to a minimum, when things are not going right, or is there a point at which it would be better for the institution concerned if he would resign and publicly disassociate himself from the project? How far should a consultant go in refusing to let a client have things in a building he knows to be wrong?

If the problem appears to be one of choice between several workable plans or ideas, the client's choice should always be respected. But if the consultant knows (and if he doesn't know enough to judge he shouldn't be a consultant) the client's or architect's decision will result in a building that is unworkable or full of major defects, or that will in a few years be a handicap to the institution, he

should so inform the client in writing and, if necessary, withdraw from the project and state publicly why he has done so, unless by so doing he would be harming the institution unnecessarily or unwisely.

It can be argued that it's the consultant's job to give the client what he wants even if what he wants is wrong. A better case can be made for the position that the consultant should stay with the project to the bitter end, saving as much as possible out of the situation. One should remember that a building lasts a long time and that basic faults, if present, will last an equal length of time.

As to fees, the first question is why pay a consultant? Why not bring your plans to ALA and have some expert tell you what to do, free and no questions asked? This is done, and for minor problems it is not a bad idea.

But this has nothing to do with planning. Each college or university is different from all others. It has its unique geography, traditions, character, pocket-book, and desires. These must be carefully isolated, analyzed, and synthesized before one can develop a library plan. This cannot be done around the ALA convention halls. Furthermore, people will respect and use the things they pay for and disregard the things that are free. And if the payment is large enough to cause a little self-sacrifice, the advice given will be taken just that much more seriously. We have all seen some of our colleagues who came to the ALA with their building plans and go from one "expert" to another, like bees sucking honey from flowers, asking advice from all and then going home and taking advice from none, or possibly assembling a hodge-podge of unharmonious elements.

A library building is a complicated machine that will work only when all its elements are designed to fit the whole. It is not likely that more than one or two people can maintain a sense of the whole while the plans are being developed.

There is a place, of course, for group criticism, but this does not come in the creative stage of planning.

Fees vary from consultant to consultant according to the needs of the job and the amount of experience the consultant has had. One learns, with experience, how to work fast and to avoid typical errors. One hundred and fifty dollars a day, plus expenses, is a standard fee for an experienced consultant for ordinary, uncomplicated program writing and blueprint reading. A wise consultant will put in his contract a statement saying that if extraordinary situations arise (such as trouble with the architect) that call for more than ordinary service, he will so notify the client in advance and will ask for extra compensation of a specific amount. The fee will vary, too, depending on how much supervision is wanted.

The amount of time a consultant spends on a typical (if there is such a thing) college problem would be somewhat as follows: a preliminary visit of three days to study the local problem and to work out the first draft of a program; a second visit of one day with the architect on the site problem in relation to the program; and another two days on the final draft of the program. After the architect has developed plans there will usually be a series of one-day meetings to discuss the plans. (I am talking about a college library problem—a university problem usually requires three times as much time.) From this point on the consultant should check all blueprints against departmental requests for the local needs; he may or may not be asked to choose furniture and equipment; and he may or may not do floor layout. A college planning a \$1,500,000 building should budget \$1,500 for the consultant. He may use much less.

The question arises about the use of a single consultant or an organization of consultants such as Library Building Building Consultants, Inc. If the choice

is between a relatively inexperienced consultant and an organization group, the latter should be chosen. The virtue of the group consulting service is that it makes fewer errors because more than one person works on the problem. The limitation of the group is that it is no better than the individuals who make up the group. The problem is comparable to that of choosing an architect. You may get better results from an individual architect who has the particular kind of ability and time your job requires. On the other hand, a larger firm that can run your problem through its highly specialized departments—programming, design, layout, construction, landscaping, equipment, etc.—may be better for your job. Some architects work better as individuals and some work better as members of a team. So it is with consultants. If an individual is chosen, it is most important that the owner satisfy himself on the quality of work the individual has done.

A good consultant—individual or group—will save the client a great deal of money, and, of even more importance, he will see to it that the building will do the work the client expects it to do.

The first task of the consultant is to help the institution prepare a written program—a document that will include answers to all the questions the owner, the donor (or the taxpayer), the architect, and the future users of the library could possibly ask.

The program should begin by asking the question of why a new building is necessary. Here the consultant should help the college or university think through a campus-wide system of reading resources or facilities, taking into consideration all the possible developments in micropublishing, mechanization of bibliographic searching, audio-visual devices, paperback books. Such questions as these should be raised: Are there to be departmental libraries, study hall facilities in academic buildings? In dormi-

tories? What is the geography of the campus? What are the lines and flows of student movements?

Next comes the question of site. It has been my experience that there is usually one best site that can be spotted quickly, but that, for one reason or another (and these reasons frequently seem quite inconsequential to an outsider) the library can not be put there. And so one must hunt for the second best site.

Fortunately, on most college campuses distances are so short that the site is not a matter of great importance. But in a large university the problem is almost always critical. Unfortunately, none of us knows enough about the elements that should determine a library's location to be very certain of our advice. I am, for example, coming more and more to the conclusion that the single most important element is whether or not the faculty members who should use the library find the site easy and convenient. If they don't, they will, in one way or another, find ways of avoiding the library and they will not see to it that their students use the library as much as they would if the faculty were happy about the situation—even though all other elements are optimum.

The consultant will need to know how to find out which departments or colleges will use the library and where the center of gravity of this use will be; he will need to find the confluence of student traffic; he will need to study the campus master plan—where growth is to take place and to what extent; and he will need to be certain that the site plan is large enough to permit expansion and that it can be committed to library use.

Next comes the question of what kind of a building the institution wants. What is to be its mood, its style, and its symbolic place on the campus? What is the intellectual climate of the campus? The prestige of reading? The degree of reading sophistication of the students? The balance between teaching and research

in the faculty? The relation between the library and the student union on the facilities for browsing should be determined if possible.

Having determined these background facts, the main part of the program should be written. This will be a description, considering proper relationships, of the various parts of the building with an estimation of the quantities required for each part. This will begin with an analysis, based on data supplied by the institutions, of the seating capacity derived, as well as the number of books that are to be housed, now and in the future.

In doing this the consultant should not forget that he is not an architect and that he should not try to design a building. Rather, he should try to tell the architect everything he should know so that he will know "what the function is the form must follow," if I may twist Louis Sullivan's dictum around. The consultant should stay out of the architect's way as long as the architect is expressing the program faithfully. Too often in the past, we librarians have blamed architects for mistakes that really are the result of faulty programming, not of architectural ineptitude.

Consultants should realize that today architects are striving mightily to create new styles that will be richer than the so-called "International" boxes we have had since World War II. Let us hope they will be able to do better than merely cover up a barren structure with a stone-like lattice of cement or iron. (And by this I am not referring to the New Orleans Public Library, where the use of iron lattice work had a local *raison d'être*.) Surely we need not lose all we have gained the last twenty years in our concept of organic architecture.

Each part of the building should be described clearly in terms of its purpose, operations, special needs, and its spatial relations to other parts.

The consultant, in writing this part of the program, will try to follow the insti-

tution's wishes and ideas if it has any, but more frequently he will be expected to tell the institutions about the best of the new ideas to be found in the newer libraries. He must be careful not to ride his own hobbies, or to impose concepts that would limit the freedom of choice in the future for the institution. If there is someone in the institution who wants to, and is capable of writing the program, by all means let him do it. The consultant's sole responsibility is to see to it that the program is written completely and accurately.

At this point a word on copying or borrowing ideas from other libraries is in order. It is my opinion that so many mistakes have been made in so many buildings that when we can find something done properly we should repeat the success—if it is relevant—and not worry about the repetition. We need not worry about the monotony for the simple reason that there are too few good examples to follow.

• • •

The style and arrangements of a good program need not be standardized. I offer as a model the program for Colorado College, written by Dr. Ellsworth Mason, librarian:

- I. The Nature of the College
- II. General Description of the Library
- III. Specifications of the Library Area

Introduction to the Library:

1. Vestibule
2. Lobby and control
3. Circulation:
 - Desk
 - Office
4. Reference
5. Periodical indexes
6. Periodicals
7. Card catalog
8. Reference office
9. New book browsing

Technical Processes and Administration:

10. Receiving and shipping
11. Technical processes:
 - Order department
 - Cataloging and mending
 - Serials
 - Documents
12. Librarian
13. Librarian's secretary

Books and Readers:

14. Bookstacks and reading areas:
 - Stacks
 - Readers
15. Special collections
16. Bibliography
17. Microcard room
18. Listening area
19. Locked faculty studies
20. Student conference rooms

Miscellaneous:

21. Seminar rooms
22. Lock section
23. Staff room
24. Staff toilet and washroom

25. Smoking rooms:

- Studies
 - Lounges
26. Typing rooms
 27. Supply room
 28. Toilets and washrooms
 29. Elevator
 30. Book return slot
 31. Photo dark room
 32. Reshelving stations
 33. Student telephone
 34. Fire exit

Summary of space requirements

* * *

If a consultant can be successful in developing a good program, the major part of his work is accomplished. Architectural competence is so high these days that one can be fairly safe in assuming that a good program will be well expressed. The consultant will, of course, follow each stage of the project through to completion and, if all goes well, he may occupy a seat in the back row at the library dedication and he will share in the pleasure of seeing a job well done.

Miss Winchell Honored

The Isadore Gilbert Mudge Citation for 1960 for Distinguished Contributions to Reference Librarianship was awarded to Constance Mabel Winchell, reference librarian at Columbia University, at the Montreal meeting of ALA's Reference Services Division, June 22. The citation was established by RSD in 1958 in honor of the late Isadore Gilbert Mudge, long reference librarian at Columbia.

Miss Winchell's citation reads in part:

For her constructive service to the library of Columbia University in building its reference collection . . . her trail-blazing book, *Locating Books for Interlibrary Loan* . . . her close personal identification with this award, as she was trained by Isadore Gilbert Mudge and has with distinction carried forward Miss Mudge's ideals and practices as reference librarian and has, through her assistance to Miss Mudge and later through her own frequent supplements and a new and completely revised edition, given increased value to that bible of the librarian, *A Guide to Reference Books*.

Miss Winchell is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Columbia. She joined the reference staff of the Columbia University Libraries in 1925 and has been reference librarian since the retirement of Miss Mudge in 1941. She is the second recipient of RSD's Mudge Award. Her regular contributions to *CRL* (one of which appears in this issue) supplement and keep up-to-date her famous *Guide*.

Background Activities in the Planning of a New Library

By ESTHER GREENE

THE ADELE LEHMAN HALL—Wollman Library is the first new building on the Barnard Campus in over thirty years. A building on a college campus in a city such as New York where each square inch of ground is hallowed is faced with many obstacles before it sees the light of day. A mere open space, to say nothing of trees and shrubbery, though of doubtful lineage, looms in the eyes and affection of some of the college community and its alumnae as possessing values not easily outweighed by a library of even the world's greatest thinkers. That Barnard dedicated its new library-classroom building on April 5 is evidence of the final decision of the trustees that new library facilities were essential for the continued educational growth of the college.

Barnard, although it is the women's undergraduate college of Columbia University, has its own board of trustees, faculty, and financial resources. The library too is separate, with its own book collection, administration, and staff. Its 75,000 volumes have been chosen over the years to meet the basic requirements of the college curriculum. Barnard's charter, however, grants to both its students and faculty free access to all the library resources of the university. This is a cherished privilege at Barnard and in book selection has permitted concentration on students' needs rather than developing library resources for faculty research.

The library was housed on the third floor of Barnard Hall in quarters built for it in 1918. Lack of space for its book collection and its readers, as well as limited opportunities for good service, had become of increasing concern. This con-

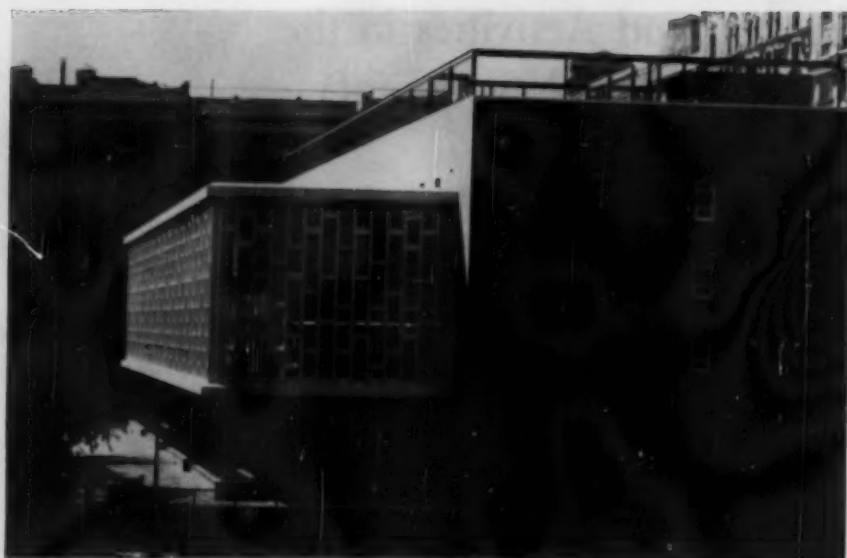
Miss Greene is Librarian, Barnard College.

cern was formulated in a report, submitted by the librarian and endorsed by the faculty library committee to the president back in 1946, strongly urging that serious consideration be given to providing a new library building.

The library was not alone in its need for new or expanded quarters. The science departments too had outgrown both space and equipment facilities. Office space for faculty was at a premium, as well as classrooms.

The following year an architectural firm was commissioned to make a study of the over-all building requirements of the college essential for expansion from an enrollment of 1,200 to a possible 1,500 students. All departments were interviewed in detail but the resulting plan was too ambitious: an estimated ten million dollars for a building to be a combined library and science building.

Although these plans were shelved, a faculty committee on new buildings was appointed with the librarian as a member to work out a realistic building program for the college. The deliberations of this committee over a period of months placed the renovation of Milbank Hall, the main administrative and class room building which included the science departments, as of first importance. This renovation to be followed as funds were available for new quarters for the library and a new dormitory. During these discussions the possibility of providing space for the library within the renovated building was raised but there was sufficient support to the premise that



Adele Lehman Hall—Wollman Library

this was not the solution for the library.

Upon successful completion of the renovation another suggestion gained some support: that the library might attempt to expand around its present third-floor quarters, thus eliminating the need for an additional building which would consume coveted campus space. It was evident to those concerned with the importance of the library's place in the college program that the requirements for good library facilities to meet the needs of a vigorous expanding program must be given emphasis.

Professor Maurice F. Tauber, who is conversant with the University as well as with Barnard, was engaged to conduct a survey of Barnard's library facilities and to make recommendations. His recommendation that a new library building would best support Barnard's educational aims and was in fact essential was, after general faculty discussion, accepted by the trustees as the next item on Barnard's development program. The first

spade of campus turf was about to be turned although the hours of committee meetings on plans for the new building had not as yet begun.

The architects were recalled and in conference with the buildings and grounds committees of both faculty and trustees the site was chosen. A new committee—the *Ad Hoc* Library Committee—of twelve members including the librarian—was appointed by the president and promptly set to work.

The librarian at once organized her staff into small groups to act as a committee of the whole. Considerations of this committee were carried on simultaneously with those of the policy-making *ad hoc* committee. An outline of topics on all aspects of library procedures as well as of basic equipment was formulated.

The reference librarian prepared from the last ten years of *Library Literature* a bibliography of references under each topic. These references were as-

signed to the appropriate staff who, after reading the article, prepared a brief annotation of any pertinent article for the card file. The findings were discussed with the staff and over the reading period staff opinions were formulated on such possibilities as a divided catalog, subject divisional arrangement of the collection and services, smoking in the library, and carrels, to name but a few of the items considered.

Each professional member of the staff made one or more visits to new libraries. The ideas gained from seeing other libraries in operation and in discussing plans with their librarians added grist to the mill of our active file of ideas for the new building. For an account of each visit was likewise recorded on cards, with notations, for example, on such specific factors as width of aisles or the possibility of putting wheels on the tables used in the processing areas, the type of shelving best suited to recordings, etc.

The librarian attended two building conferences, one on college libraries and a series of meetings on public library buildings. Both were exceedingly helpful both in the specific programs presented and in the opportunity to show and discuss Barnard's plans with other librarians and building specialists. These activities helped to some degree the absence of a paid library consultant.

The *ad hoc* committee was the policy-making committee. It considered all phases of the library program as set forth by the librarian in her 5,000-word report of the requirements of a building best suited to carry on library functions at Barnard. Meetings were held almost weekly for nearly two years, with one or more of the architects usually in attendance. As soon as the program was accepted the committee turned its attention to specifications and equipment for the proposed building. Final decisions of major financial importance were made in committee meetings held jointly between members of the *ad hoc* committee

and those of the Trustees Buildings and Grounds Committee.

During all of this period the librarian was also working directly with the architects as the layout of the building progressed. Close cooperation was realistically possible since the architects, O'Connor and Kilham, are a New York firm. The interrelationships of various functions carried on in the library by both staff and readers had been thoroughly discussed by the staff and incorporated in the librarian's program. From the very first drawings the architect incorporated these ideas into the general layout of each floor. As their plans were being developed the librarian, aided by her staff, furnished simple sketches of possible modifications and changes. Graph paper, architect's rulers, and paper mock-ups tested the abilities of certain staff members to think concretely about stack arrangements, circulation desk requirements, and such matters as the square footage required for each microfilm reader. When the going seemed especially rough the architect's philosophy that "there is always a way" and his willingness to find it no matter how small the problem gave constant encouragement.

Democratic procedures at Barnard provide for a number of committees, both faculty and student, to take part in discussion of most issues. The Development Committee, both faculty and student, had suggestions for the *ad hoc* committee.

One suggestion of major importance that came after tentative plans were well under way was that of combining classroom facilities and some faculty offices with the library by adding another floor—the addition in no way to interfere with the entity of the library. Here again campus space influenced the trustees' acceptance of this revised conception of additional college facilities. New sets of plans were made which met the approval of the *ad hoc* committee. In the spring

of 1958, on a wet April day, a silver spade actually turned that anticipated shovelful of earth and the paper work and discussion of the past months began to take visible form.

The major responsibilities of the *ad hoc* committee were now at an end. Its place was taken by a small coordinating committee, composed of the chairman of the Trustees Buildings and Grounds Committee, the comptroller, the director of the development program, the chairman of the Faculty Library Committee, and the librarian. This committee worked directly with the architect on problems as they arose.

And what of the final results? Inherent in all the planning was the desire to erect a library building that would best carry out the educational program of the college and would, as well, permit Barnard to offer to the university community its due share of library facilities and services with a greatly expanded book collection. This brief summary of the way one college proceeded in a new building program is not the place to describe the building in detail, its floor plans and equipment, although the temptation is great. For the dramatic glass and terra cotta façade through which the soft colors of the interior are clearly visible has given this building architectural distinction as well as providing what both staff and library users believe is excellent functional arrangement.

The building has four stories and a ground floor. With 43,680 square feet on four floors devoted exclusively to library activities, the library is a self-contained unit within Lehman Hall. There is no traffic through the library on any floor for any other area of the building. The arrangement throughout this open-shelf library is flexible; books and readers are intermingled in all areas with pleasant working space adjacent in a number of small units to the sections of book shelving. Shelving is provided for 150,000 volumes. Seventy-five of the 590 seats are at

individual carrels located in attractive areas adjacent to windows.

The first campus-level floor, set back from the loggia, smaller than the next two floors, is given over to reserve books. Two-thirds of Barnard students are commuters and this area offers study space at tables for two or four as well as open-shelf reserve facilities. This floor also contains two loud studies, a typing room, a seminar room, and the staff lounge.

The second floor contains the main circulation desk, the reference collection, the periodical area, the main catalog, the literature collection, the processing room, a reference work room, the librarian's office, a treasure room, loud study and typing rooms. Both the first and second floors have attractive informal lounge areas.

The third floor houses the rest of the collection, has an audio-visual room with an adjoining equipment room, a fine arts print room, and listening facilities in an open area for thirty-two students using ear phones. Smoking is permitted in designated areas on each floor. One of the two elevators is restricted to staff use.

All of the equipment in the library is new—much of it is custom designed. Chairs, for instance, were chosen after many samples both commercial and of special design were displayed for student reactions. Color of walls, floor coverings, and fabrics used in special areas were chosen in consultation with the interior decorator member of the architectural firm.

The ground floor provides a receiving room for library gifts and a storage area for duplicate copies. There is also a well equipped room for library supplies. A language laboratory under the jurisdiction of the language departments is proving very popular. Three faculty offices, four seminar rooms, and the mechanical equipment for the building comprise the remaining space on this floor.

The top floor, set back as is the campus level floor, has brought together the so-

cial science departments with five seminar rooms and seventeen faculty offices, making a fine working unit.

Classrooms and offices both on the fourth and ground floors are reached directly from the lobby with, as has been stated earlier, no traffic through the library. This combination library and

classroom building has given Barnard an active center for intellectual activities. A library, classrooms, and faculty offices when well planned so as not to interfere with the smooth running of one another's activities can exist, we are finding, very happily within the framework of one building.

BUILDING DATA

Architects:

R. B. O'Connor and W. H. Kilham, Jr.

Project cost:

\$2,200,000.

Building cost:

\$1,820,000.

Number of stories:

4 stories and ground floor.

Over-all dimensions:

185'-6" long x 86'-6" wide.

Modular column spacing:

22'-6" x 24'-8".

Gross areas:

Library	43,680 sq. ft.
Classrooms, offices, and other	22,640 sq. ft.
Total enclosed space	66,320 sq. ft.
Campus arcade	5,700 sq. ft.
Roof-top recreational courts	7,100 sq. ft.

Cubic footage:

Building	83,000 cu. ft.
Campus arcade	70,300 cu. ft.

Book capacity:

150,000 volumes.

Library seating:

566, not including staff service areas.

Exterior walls:

Masonry cavity wall with brick facing.

Terra cotta trims.

Terra cotta and glass front:

170'-6" x 24'.

Exterior columns:

Covered with mat-glazed turquoise terra cotta.

Planting boxes and benches:

Brick and bluestone.

Interior walls:

Plastered gypsum block partitions painted.

Facing of birch panel in some locations.

Floors:

Vinyl-asbestos tile, in general.

Ceramic tile in toilet rooms.

Bluestone flagging in lobby arcade and on terrace.

Carpeting in treasure room, Gildersleeve area, and librarian's office.

Ceiling:

Fiberglas acoustical tile, in general.

Illumination:

Mostly fluorescent.

Incandescent in some reading areas.

Ventilation:

Mechanical ventilation system providing circulation of tempered, filtered, and humidity-controlled air throughout building and through stack aisles.

Provisions made for future air-conditioning.

Heating:

Forced hot water convector system. Zoned, automatic temperature control.

Furniture:

Library:

Mostly custom-built furniture in cherry and birch, designed by O'Connor and Kilham: 464 chairs (backs of two-thirds of the chairs upholstered in 6 colors of Naugahyde); 51 carrells of birch, plexiglass, and woven cane; 24 individual birch desks for students.

Birch circulation desks, card catalog, book trucks, exhibit cases, metal stacks with birch ends, and free-standing wooden shelves by Remington Rand.

Steel furniture by All Steel Equipment and by Steelcase.

Departmental Classrooms:

Seminar tables and chairs—some with vinyl upholstered seats—sofas, lounge chairs, and other pieces by Thonet.

Armorply chalkboards, vinyl covered tackboards by U. S. Plywood.

Curtains:

Silk and linen curtains in the treasure room, Gildersleeve area, librarian's office, staff lounge, and departmental classrooms.

Special areas:

Library:

Virginia C. Gildersleeve reading area.

Listening area.

Periodical area (with informal lounge).

Reference area.

Reserve book area.

Smoking areas.

Special rooms:

Library:

Audio-visual room (accommodates 50 students).

Print room (contains 117 exhibit panels).

Treasure room.

Loud studies.

Seminar room.

Typing cubicles.

Staff offices, work rooms, and lounge.

Classrooms:

6 Social Science departmental classrooms

2 classrooms for general use.

20 offices.

The Lehman Language Laboratory (29 booths).

Economics statistical laboratory.

Sculptor:

Rhys Caparn.

Color Consultant:

Teresa Kilham.

Structural Consultant:

Throop and Feiden.

Mechanical Consultant:

James Mongitore Associates.

The National Union Catalog, 1952-1955 Imprints—A Publication in Early Prospect

By CHARLES W. DAVID

A LONG-CHERISHED DREAM of American librarians was finally realized in 1956 when the content of the already existing *Library of Congress* [printed] *Catalog-Books: Authors* was expanded, under the title, *The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List*, to include catalog entries for monographic works of 1956 and later imprint cataloged originally by more than five hundred important cooperating libraries in the United States and Canada. The result was to make available to librarians and to scholars everywhere a bibliography more than twice as rich as its predecessor. In addition, the expanded *National Union Catalog* shows the locations of many titles in several geographic areas of the United States and Canada.

As a major step in planning for the publication of the *National Union Catalog*, particularly as a means of estimating the probable size and cost of the proposed publication, it was decided in 1952 that the Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress should set aside in a separate file all cards for author entries of monographic materials of 1952-1955 imprint, including copies of all appropriate Library of Congress printed cards. This 1952-1955 imprint segment of the *National Union Catalog* contained 376,000 cards at the beginning of 1956. By January 1960 it had grown to about 560,000 cards, representing about 212,500 main entries on Library of Congress cards, 225,000 different entries from other libraries, and about 100,000 added-entry cross references and duplicate cards. By comparison with older parts of the *National Union Catalog*, this file

Mr. David is Director, Longwood Library, Kennett Square, Pa., and sometime chairman of the Subcommittee on the *National Union Catalog*, ALA Committee on Resources of American Libraries.

was editorially in a relatively good condition.

As a result of the demonstrated value of the published *National Union Catalog* which began to appear in 1956 and of the fact that the 1952-1955 imprint file formed a compact, separate union catalog which would readily lend itself to efficient editing and publication, the Subcommittee on the *National Union Catalog* of the ALA Committee on Resources of American Libraries decided in 1959 to sponsor the publication of this 1952-1955 segment as a second step in the hoped-for undertaking which may some day give us the whole vast retrospective *National Union Catalog* in convenient printed form. Accordingly, the present writer, then chairman of the subcommittee, explored the interest of a large number of representative libraries by means of a questionnaire, the response to which was very encouraging, and arranged to obtain financial backing on a scale adequate to support the editing of the file in a comprehensive manner. The editorial operation was started at the Library of Congress in 1959 and is now near enough to completion to assure publication during the winter of 1960/61. Publication will be by J. W. Edwards, Inc., of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

RELATION TO EXISTING PUBLICATIONS

The new publication will at a stroke push the coverage of the *National Union Catalog* back from January 1, 1956 to January 1, 1952. The advantages of making the contents of this file available in book form to libraries all over the nation and the world are obvious, namely a great increase in the supply of bibliographical information for identifying, locating, acquiring, and cataloging monographs of the period in question, such as has proved so useful in the *National Union Catalog* since 1956. For non-monographic materials, the publication is supplemented by the *Union List of Serials* (soon to go into a third edition) and, so far as the holdings of the Library of Congress are concerned, by the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*.

The publication will contribute a further demonstration, if such were needed, that only by a cooperative effort of a large number of research libraries can the vast and scattered resources contained in titles held by many libraries be marshalled for convenient reference and scholarly use. No library today can meet the demands of scholarship and research out of its own resources. The *National Union Catalog, 1952-1955*, will serve as a key to resources available beyond the library of one's choice and also as an indicator of gaps among research materials still needing to be filled.

SCOPE

The new publication will contain main entries for all monographic materials of 1952 through 1955 imprint date reported to the Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress, with the exception of American master's theses, material printed in Oriental languages or in the Cyrillic alphabet, music scores, motion pictures, filmstrips, phonorecords, and books in Braille, but including maps, atlases, microcards, microfilms,

etc. Added entries for titles represented by Library of Congress printed cards, essential added-entry cross references for titles not represented by Library of Congress printed cards, and essential straight cross references for all titles will be provided.

EDITING

The catalog is being edited by the Library of Congress. All obvious duplication of entries is being removed. It is realized, however, that the variation in form and choice of entry among more than five hundred contributing libraries may result in involuntary duplication of an occasional title under various forms of entry. The entries are not being checked for uniformity with the Library of Congress Catalog, though entries which obviously deviate from ALA cataloging rules or Library of Congress practice are being modified. The completeness of bibliographical information varies from title to title and depends on the practice of libraries submitting the catalog cards and on the photographic possibilities of reproduction (e.g., tracings on the verso of catalog cards cannot be shown).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND ANTICIPATED PRICE

The publication will duplicate the physical pattern of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* (the so-called Edwards Brothers Catalog), showing, in photo-offset reproduction, eighteen catalog cards to a page, arranged in three columns of six cards each. Each volume will contain 1,000 pages, size 11 x 8½ inches, on 25 per cent rag offset paper, in strong buckram binding. It is estimated that the set will contain 540,000 entries, making thirty volumes, and sell at a price of \$420. Should the set run to more than thirty volumes, which is not anticipated, the price would be increased on a pro rata basis.

Selected Reference Books of 1959-1960

By CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL

INTRODUCTION

LIKE THE PRECEDING ARTICLES in this semi-annual series¹ this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University Libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials.²

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as A11, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*³ and its Supplements.

GUIDES

WALFORD, ARTHUR JOHN. *Guide to Reference Material* . . . with the assistance of L. M. Payne. London, Library Association, 1959. 543p. 80s. (Distributed in the U. S. by R. R. Bowker Co., N.Y. \$12.15.)

"The aim is to provide a guide to reference books and bibliographies, with emphasis on current material and on material published in Britain." (Introd.). Within this scope the compiler has done much that is admirable, furnishing an annotated, classified list of around three thousand principal titles, with many others mentioned in notes. Arrangement follows the Universal Decimal Classification, so that the general plan is similar to that of Winchell's *Guide*. Despite the editorial competence and the well-written annotations, the list is so selective and so preponderantly British that in the United States it will probably be useful only in very large reference collections or in highly specialized libraries, to supplement Winchell and Malcés for some British titles.—J.N.W.

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anuario bibliográfico colombiano, 1951-1956.

¹ CRL, January and July issues starting January 1952.

² Reference: Eleanor Buist, Rita Keckeisen, Elizabeth J. Rumien, Eugene Sheehy, John Neal Waddell.

³ Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to Reference Books* (7th ed.; Chicago: ALA, 1951); *Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1954); *Second Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1956); *Third Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1960).

Miss Winchell is Reference Librarian, Columbia University Libraries.

Compilado por Ruben Perez Ortiz. Bogotá, Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1958. 334p.

More a successor to, than a continuation of, the work with the same title for the year 1951 published by the Biblioteca "Jorge Garcés B." (Supplement 2A47), the present volume incorporates the book and pamphlet listings from the earlier work, but not the periodical articles. Coverage includes books and pamphlets printed in Colombia, together with works and translations of works by Colombians and books about Colombia published elsewhere. A classified arrangement has been adopted, and there is an author index. It is to be hoped that the bibliography can be put on an annual basis.—F.S.

REPRODUCTIONS

Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm. Catalogue de journaux canadiens sur microfilm. Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1959. . Loose-leaf. \$5; binder \$2.50; \$2 a year.

This union list, which supersedes the catalogs previously issued by the Canadian Library Association, comprises two sections. Part I covers newspapers filmed by the Association, grouping items by province, and listing for each entry: dates of publication, dates of microfilms, changes of title and history of the newspaper when known, publishers, editors and proprietors, editorial policy and content, holders of the files which were filmed, missing issues, and institutions holding positive microfilm copies. A few non-Canadian papers are included. The index to Part I is by title (with dates which have been filmed) and by place of publication.

Part II is a list of newspapers microfilmed by organizations other than the Canadian Library Association. Entries are shorter than those of Part I, omitting histories and contents notes, and include place, title, dates filmed, holders of negatives and or sellers of positive films. The index to Part II is by title.

Loose-leaf format with one entry on a page

is designed to facilitate the continuous revision planned to keep the catalog up to date.—R.K.

TILTON, EVA MAUDE. *A Union List of Publications in Opaque Microforms*. New York, Scarecrow Press, 1959. 346p. \$7.50.

Not a union list in the usual sense (i.e., library locations are not provided), but rather a compilation from publishers' lists of opaque microprint reproductions (chiefly material of "standard Microcard size"). Arrangement is by author or other main entry, with genealogies entered under family name. Bibliographical information (including price) is that provided in the publishers' lists, and varies accordingly. More than thirty-two hundred items from twenty-three publishers are included, with listings through December 1958. There is an index of subjects and some personal names not main entries. In view of the variety of materials included (books, periodicals, master's essays, doctoral dissertations, etc.), the volume should prove useful both for reference and acquisitions purposes.—E.S.

PUBLISHING AND PUBLISHERS

GOROKHOFF, BORIS I. *Publishing in the U.S.S.R.* [Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1959] 306p. (Indiana University Publications. Slavic and East European Series. No. 19.) \$3. (Cloth bound \$6.)

Mr. Gorokhoff's book fills the need for a thorough and up-to-date survey in English of the system of publishing in Soviet Russia. The text is a well outlined description, with interpretation. Because of its detailed listing of Soviet sources it will be of continuing value as a work of reference. An extensive appendix presents statistics in translation. Copyright, censorship, and related topics are discussed, in addition to the detailed survey of the publishing network for books, periodicals, and newspapers. A chapter entitled "Documentation" deals principally with the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information and its series of abstract journals, and summarizes the American evaluations of these journals. It also describes other, less well-known Soviet methods of covering the foreign literature. The book is a companion volume to Paul Horecky's *Libraries and Bibliographic Centers in the Soviet Union* (CRL Jan. 1960) and was also supported by the Council on Library Resources.—E.B.

Répertoire des éditeurs et liste des collections. Paris, Cercle de la Librairie [1959]. 239p. Loose-leaf. 2000fr.

The principal list in this work, the *répertoire*

des éditeurs, includes some two thousand French publishing firms, societies, associations, and museums, arranged alphabetically, and gives address, telephone, date of establishment, field of specialization, etc., for each. Some three thousand series titles in alphabetical order form the *liste des collections*. Each entry identifies the publisher for which full information can then be found in the *répertoire*. Other information of interest to the book trade includes list of book dealers, members of the French publishing and printing trade union committees, foreign publishers who regularly distribute in France, and publishers who were listed in the *Bibliographie de la France* in 1958.—R.K.

DIRECTORIES AND HANDBOOKS

BOWER, WILLIAM W. *International Manual of Linguists and Translators*. New York, Scarecrow Press, 1959. 451p. \$10.

Scanning this manual is like rummaging through the author's working files of miscellaneous information: here one finds *varia* ranging from an international (noncomprehensive) directory of linguists, translators, interpreters, and so on, arranged by a special language classification, to information on international fees; copyright and royalties; linguistic societies and journals; audio-visual aids and sources of supply; conversion tables; an extensive list of encyclopedias, grammars, dictionaries; etc. Such information could be valuable when brought between the covers of one book, but the arrangement and a few lacks somewhat dissipate its usefulness. The arrangement of translators and of the bibliography by the compiler's own language classification makes it difficult to find the wanted language quickly. There is no index, not even of personal names, and inclusion seems arbitrary, with bases of selection not given. Yet it is obvious that much work has gone into this handbook; as future editions appear it should prove more useful.—E.J.R.

MERRILL, JOHN C. *A Handbook of the Foreign Press*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, [c1959]. 394p. il. \$5.

A short and general introduction to foreign press systems and leading newspapers; magazines are touched on, radio and television are excluded. There are general introductory articles, short descriptions of the press in the principal countries of the world, and "Aids for the Student," which includes a selected bibliography for further study of the foreign press.—R.K.

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES

PERIODICALS

Gesamtinhaltsverzeichnis der wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften der Universitäten und Hochschulen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. 1. Funfjahrverzeichnis, 1951/52 bis 1955/56. Berlin, Universitäts-Bibliothek Berlin (Humboldt-Universität), 1959. 170p.

Between 1951/52 and 1955/56 over forty-three hundred articles appeared in learned serials published at fifteen East German universities and Hochschulen. This volume represents a five-year cumulation of the annual indexes to those papers, arranged by specific topics within such general subjects as: Marxismus-Leninismus, Philosophie, Mathematik, Technik, Medizin, Theologie. The next number (in preparation) will be a two-year index for material published between 1956 and 1958, further five-year cumulations to follow.—E.J.R.

Russkaja periodicheskaia pechat' (1702-1894): spravocnik. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1959. 835p. 17r.

This work by several editors contains descriptions of a selection of Russian political, social, and literary periodicals. It complements for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries a book of the same title for periodicals which commenced publication between 1895 and October 1917 (*Supplement 3V160*). Some newspapers, almanacs, special supplements, and collections are included. Titles are arranged chronologically and each has a short historical description with names of editors and major contributors. One of the principal aims is to provide a commentary on the political orientation of the journals as judged by current Soviet criteria. Although not a formal bibliography it can be useful in conjunction with programs in Russian history and literature. It in no way supersedes Lisovskii (*Guide E50, E51*) as the general bibliography for Russian periodicals prior to 1900.—E.B.

RELIGION

Bibliographia patristica. Internationale patristische Bibliographie. 1-2, 1956-57. Berlin, W. de Gruyter, 1959. No. 1. DM 23. (Annual).

Medievalists will find this new annual bibliography of great interest. A group of patristic scholars, including representatives of different confessions, contribute to listing studies about the early Christian fathers and related historical and theological topics. Each of the first two annuals contains about a thousand entries selected from a wide range of publications; the abbreviation list contains about nine hundred titles of

journals and series. There are cross references to main entries, a section listing reviews, and a name index. The boundary date for the East is the Council of Nicea, 787 A.D. and for the West, the death of Ildefonso of Toledo, 667 A.D.—E.B.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

BERNSDORF, WILHELM. *Internationales soziologischen Lexikon*. . . Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke, 1959. 662p. DM 49.

A companion volume to the author's *Wörterbuch der Soziologie* (*Supplement 2L15*), this biographical dictionary includes brief sketches of the professional life and activity of more than a thousand persons, unrestricted by period or nationality. "Sociologist" is broadly interpreted, so that such historical figures as Hobbes, Adam Smith, Marx, etc., are included, as well as many contemporaries more specifically identified with other disciplines. The sketches usually indicate, in condensed form, academic training and professional posts held, followed by a brief interpretation and summary of the subject's interests, point of view, and specialty, and concluding with a brief listing of the scholar's major works. Although there is, understandably, a large percentage of German names included, spot checking reveals few serious omissions from other countries. Articles are signed.—J.N.W.

BOGUE, DONALD JOSEPH. *The Population of the United States*. With a special chapter on fertility by Wilson H. Grabill. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press [1959] 873p. (Studies in population distribution, no. 14.) \$17.50.

Originally planned simply to bring up to date Warren Thompson's *Population Trends in the United States* [1933], this volume now appears as a completely new work aiming to describe and interpret United States population changes from 1950-1960, and to summarize available knowledge about recent changes and historical trends in the leading fields of population analysis. Such a bare statement gives little hint of the tremendous amount of information and statistics herein presented. Twenty-six chapters cover all aspects of population (geographical distribution, age, migration, income, housing, etc.). There is a separate chapter on Alaska and Hawaii, and on "Future population: implications." Sixty-eight statistical tables in the Appendix supplement over five hundred tables and charts in the text; sources are given for each, often with critical comment. The index appears adequate, but it is to be regretted that the bibliography of books and articles planned for each chapter was abandoned because of its size. Comprehensive and pertinent, this is clearly an invaluable work.—E.J.R.

Congressional Staff Directory. 1959-. Indianapolis, New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1959-. \$7.50.

As the Preface suggests, this volume will undoubtedly be of most immediate usefulness "to those who work on the 'Hill,' to those who work with the 'Hill' or to those who write about the 'Hill.'" It should also prove helpful in the large reference collection. Not a government publication, it is intended as a companion volume to the *Congressional Directory*, with emphasis on congressional staffs. Though duplicating much material readily available in the *Congressional Directory* and the *Government Organization Manual*, there is a fair amount of additional information presented in convenient form, e.g., listings of subcommittee assignments, staffs of committees and of the individual congressmen. Admittedly selective, the section of staff biographies is limited to "key staff personnel." Presumably later editions are planned.—E.S.

EDUCATION

Index generalis: France 1958, enseignement supérieur, recherche scientifique, observatoires. Paris, Klincksieck, 1959. 175p. \$5.

Plans for the publication of the 1958 *Index Generalis* having been canceled, it is a pleasure to note that at least the section for France has been published. Following the same arrangement as earlier volumes, it covers universities and institutions of higher education, scientific institutes, and observatories. One of the most useful features of the set is carried over and there is an alphabetical index of personal names as well as an index of institutions. While we regret the passing of the full work, we welcome this small part.

DICTIONARIES AND LINGUISTICS

LEWANSKI, RICHARD C. *A Bibliography of Polish Dictionaries, with a Supplement of Lusatian and Polabian Dictionaries*. New York, New York Public Library, 1959. 63p. \$2.

Over 450 titles of Polish, Wendic, and Polabian dictionaries have been assembled in this pioneer list. The major groupings are monolingual, bilingual, and polyglot. Inclusion of dictionaries of biography, geography, and pseudonyms adds to the reference value of the bibliography, going beyond the expected categories of dialect, etymology, slang, and synonyms. There are author and title indexes and a list of principal sources.—E.B.

WHITELEY, W. H. AND GUTKIND, A. E. *Linguistic Bibliography of East Africa*. Rev. ed. Kampala

[Uganda], East African Swahili Committee and East African Institute of Social Research, Makerere College, 1958. 202p. Loose-leaf. 10s 6d.

The first edition of this bibliography attempted to bring together "in one easily accessible publication a list of all that was known to have been written on the grammar and lexicon of the East African languages." This revised edition incorporates the listings from the 1954 volume and its supplements with additional material: books, periodical articles, and manuscripts. Sections are devoted to the languages of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, with a special section for Swahili. Within the sections, arrangement is alphabetical by language, then by author. Loose-leaf format is employed, with plans to issue supplementary sheets every two years. A "List of current vernacular and Swahili newspapers" is appended. There is no author index.—E.S.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BONN, GEORGE S. *Japanese Journals in Science and Technology: An Annotated Checklist*. New York, New York Public Library, 1960. 119p. \$2.

An annotated list of 660 titles of scientific and technical journals published by Japanese societies, government agencies, industries, private publishers, and universities. Arrangement is by subject subdivided by type of publishing body. Titles are given in roman type (*romaji*) if the official title is in Japanese, or in English if that is official, Japanese characters, and English translation, followed by information on frequency, date of founding, subscription price, and brief annotations on coverage. Explicit information on inclusion and arrangement is given in the introduction. There are indexes "by subject, by key word, by title, by society or agency, by language, by evaluation, and so on."

An important feature is the indication by symbol of the ninety-one titles considered to be outstanding in their respective fields.

FINE ARTS

CHAMBERLIN, MARY W. *Guide to Art Reference Books*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1959. 418p. \$10.

Prepared by the fine arts librarian of Columbia, this work organizes and evaluates reference sources for the history of art. Listing more than two thousand titles ranging from ready-reference to highly specialized works, the fields covered are, in general, those included in the Fine Arts (N) section of the LC classification

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES

scheme, i.e., architecture, painting, sculpture, prints and engravings, drawings and the applied arts. The arrangement is basically by subject, preceded by general chapters arranged by form, e.g., bibliographies, directories, encyclopedias, iconography, etc. Each title has a carefully written descriptive and often evaluative annotation.

The two concluding chapters list and describe 250 art periodicals (omitting museum bulletins) and a selection of some of the most used series of art books. Finally, an appendix gives descriptions of the holdings of the most important special art collections and libraries of the United States and Western Europe.

Well organized and expertly prepared, this *Guide* should find a place in the general as well as in the art library and should be a *vade-mecum* to all students of art history.

EWEN, DAVID. *Encyclopedia of Concert Music*. New York, Hill and Wang, [1959]. 566p. \$7.50.

This guide, a companion volume to the author's *Encyclopedia of Opera*, (Supplement 2Q62) is addressed to the amateur concert-goer and record collector. It includes, in a dictionary arrangement, some "1500 of the best known compositions in all branches of instrumental music, past and present" (Preface); biographies of composers, conductors, performers, and instrumentalists; information on famous orchestras, ensembles, festivals, concert series, and auditoriums; musical terms, forms, styles, trends, and literary sources of many musical compositions. Entries range in length from one-line definitions to long articles on the more important subjects. Cross reference is made from a composer's biography to his compositions included throughout the work.—R.K.

Filmllexicon degli autori e delle opere. Roma, Edizioni di Bianco e Nero, [1948-1959] v.1-3. (In progress.) il. \$20 per volume.

Contents: v.1-3, Authors, A-L.

These are the first three volumes of a work which is planned as an extensive encyclopedia of the entire film world. There are to be two sections, Authors and Works; and specialized supplements (e.g., a cultural and technical dictionary; a complete index of films mentioned in the author entries) are planned. The term "Authors" includes directors, script-writers, producers, actors, cameramen, costume designers, etc. Entries include biographical sketches, "filmographies" (which list film titles, principals, and dates), and, for the more important names, bibliographies. Illustrations are drawn from many of the films mentioned in the text.—R.K.

Guide to the Performing Arts, 1957-1958. Compiled by Sara Yancey Belknap. New York, Scarecrow Press, 1960-. Annual.

"This is the first annual index of the performing arts. It began as a supplement to *The Guide to the Musical Arts* which, in turn, grew from *The Guide to Dance Periodicals*." (Preface). While the present volume evidently continues, on a broader plane, the "musical arts" publication, there is no clear statement either to that effect or as to whether this new annual is meant to incorporate the *Guide to Dance Periodicals*. An author and subject listing in two parts ("the main section and the television arts section"), the volume also includes lists of illustrations following the entries for articles. More than sixty periodicals are listed, most of them being indexed only selectively.—E.S.

MELNITZ, WILLIAM WOLF. *Theatre Arts Publications in the United States, 1947-1952; a Five-year Bibliography*. [Dubuque, Iowa, c1959.] 91p. (American Educational Theatre Association Monograph No. 1.) \$3.

More comprehensive than its ninety-one pages suggest, this volume includes 4,063 entries, attempting to list "every book and article on the theater and most publications in the related media [motion pictures, radio, and television] that appeared in the United States and Canada during the five-year period." Emphasis is on aspects of dramatic production, with critical reviews of plays largely excluded. While there is an author index, there is none for specific subjects, and the subject arrangement (outlined in the "Subject Index" at front of the volume) leaves something to be desired. Many of the categories (e.g., lighting, make-up, puppetry) are specific enough, but others (e.g., acting, dance) are so broad as to require scanning of several pages of small type, including many titles so vague as to be meaningless within the broad groupings. No cross references are used, though some items appear in more than one category.—E.S.

LITERATURE

Dansk skønlitterært forfatterleksikon, 1900-1950. Bibliografisk redaktion: Svend Dahl; medredaktore: Ludvig Bramsen og Mogens Haugsted; biografisk redaktion: Povl Engelstoft. København, Grønholts Pedersens forlag, 1959-. v.1-. (In progress.) 360 Dan.kr., unb.; 414 Dan.kr., bd.

Contents: v.1, A-H.

To appear in three volumes, this bio-bibliographical dictionary of twentieth-century Danish literary figures will treat some thirty-five

hundred authors whose work was published between 1900 and 1950. (Authors whose major work was done before 1900 are included if a single item appeared after that date.) Entries include a brief biographical sketch, a list of books, parts of books, pamphlets, periodical articles, film, stage-, and radio-plays by the author, and a bibliography of works about him. Data are meant to be complete through 1950, with some later listings. Though presented in abbreviated form, the bibliographies appear to be remarkably comprehensive. Volumes 2 and 3 are scheduled for publication in 1960 and 1961, respectively.—E.S.

French VII Bibliography. No. 11 (vol. 3, no. 1). New York, French Institute, 1959.

After mourning its passing some months ago, it is a real pleasure to note the reappearance of this valuable bibliography of contemporary French literature. The current number covers 1958, with a good many entries of earlier date. Plans have been developed to utilize PMLA bibliography slips in order to incorporate into future issues any pertinent items picked up in the MLA annual bibliography but omitted from *French VII* in the corresponding year.—E.S.

HARDING, WALTER ROY. *A Thoreau Handbook*. New York, New York University Press, 1959. 229p. \$4.50.

Compiled by the secretary of the Thoreau Society, this guide to Thoreau scholarship surveys the literature under such general topics as Thoreau's life (with an evaluation of biographies), his individual works, the sources of his ideas and attitudes, and the course of his fame. In each section a general evaluative discussion is followed by a critically annotated listing of sources used. The author states that particular effort was made to include doctoral dissertations; a few master's essays are also listed. Compact and nicely printed, this volume should prove a very useful handbook.—E.J.R.

JUCHHOFF, RUDOLF. *Sammelkatalog der biographischen und literarkritischen Werke zu englischen Schriftstellern des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts (1830-1958)*; Verzeichnis der Bestände in deutschen Bibliotheken. . . . Krefeld, Scherpe Verlag [1959?]. 272p. DM 64.70.

Several hundred authors are included in this useful subject bibliography. Arrangement is alphabetical by author treated, with materials on each in three groupings: letters and other autobiographical items, bibliographies, and general studies. Within each group listing is chronological. No periodical articles are included, but

monographs, dissertations, and a large number of essays and chapters of books make many of the individual bibliographies of impressive substance (e.g., approximately 150 references on Matthew Arnold). Coverage is international, although there is naturally a high percentage of German items. Locations of holdings are given for some sixty German libraries.—J.N.W.

Literary and Library Prizes. New York, R. R. Bowker Company, 1959. 259p. \$6.

The fourth edition of this work—formerly *Famous Literary Prizes and Literary Prizes and Their Winners* (Guide R24)—lists literary prizes both American and foreign, giving some explanation and background of the award together with a list of the recipients of the prize for each year since its establishment. This is the first year that library prizes have been included. A full index of prizes, organizations, and winners' names makes the book easy to use.—R.K.

PARRISH, STEPHEN MAXFIELD. *A Concordance to the Poems of Matthew Arnold*. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press [1959?]. 965p. (Cornell Concordances.) \$10.

The first of a new series of concordances (Yeats will be next) planned at Cornell. As a machine-produced work it has a number of distinctive features (e.g., lack of punctuation) of which the librarian will want to be aware. These, together with other problems (words omitted, inclusion of variants, etc.), are discussed in a very readable and informative preface. An appendix lists words in order of their frequency.—E.S.

TINKER, CHAUNCEY BREWSTER. *The Tinker Library; a Bibliographical Catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts Collected by Chauncey Brewster Tinker*, compiled by Robert F. Metzendorf. New Haven, Yale University Library, 1959. 530p.

Chauncey Brewster Tinker, professor of English literature at Yale, keeper of rare books in the Yale University Library, and a lifetime book collector, had "a definite plan in his collecting; to acquire manuscripts, the first printings, and significant subsequent editions of the authors to whom he had dedicated his teaching and research career." (Preface.)

His library is now deposited in the Yale Library and this catalog of his collection gives detailed bibliographical descriptions of books with listings and brief annotations of manuscripts and manuscript letters. References are frequently given to works in which additional information

on the writer or item may be found, as the collection was formed primarily for use rather than for exhibition or investment. Authors included are, for the most part, English writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, though some earlier names may also be found.

HISTORY

AKADEMIJA NAUK SSR. Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury. *Sovet-skaia arkheologicheskaia literatura; bibliografiia 1941-1957*. Sostavili N. A. Vinberg, T. N. Zadneprovskaja i A. A. Liubimova. Moskva, 1959. 773p. 25r 90k.

This comprehensive bibliography of archaeological literature published in the USSR between 1941 and 1957 reflects the expansion of archaeological exploration in that country. Architecture, art, applied art, epigraphy, numismatics, and sphragistics from paleolithic times up to the seventeenth century are included. Four main chapters deal with geographical areas of the Soviet Union, but general literature and work done outside the Soviet Union are accorded two additional chapters. Title page and table of contents are added in French. A volume for publications of the years 1929-1940 is in preparation, to continue the bibliography published in 1931 for the years 1918-1928.—E.B.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF, INC. *A Select Bibliography: Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America*. New York [c1960]. 534p.

"As their recommendation for a basic collection on Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, the compilers have chosen nearly 6,000 titles of books and journals in Western languages, preponderantly English." (Foreword). Designed to foster and facilitate undergraduate study of these areas, this is "an over-all college-level bibliography," representing a cooperative effort of members of the American Universities Field Staff and scholars at other institutions. Emphasis is on quality, but some preference is given to recent imprints. Arrangement is by subject within the geographic area, a separate table of contents for each geographical section serving as a guide to the subject groupings. There are separate author and title indexes. Bibliographical information is complete (including price and LC card number when available), and a high percentage of items is annotated. As a further guide to building collections on these areas, the letters A and B are used to indicate first and second priority within a given category.

"By the generous action of the Ford Foundation, one copy of this bibliography goes free of charge to every accredited four-year college in the United States that wants it." (Foreword)—E.S.

BOATNER, MARK MAYO. *The Civil War Dictionary*. Maps and diagrams by Allen C. Northrop and Lowell I. Miller. N.Y., McKay [1959]. 947p. maps. \$15.

A wide range of materials is covered and a remarkable amount of information contained in this excellent single volume. Although "emphasis is on inclusiveness rather than comprehensiveness" (Introd.), many of the articles are of some length, and all seem to contain at least the pertinent data for ready reference, clearly expressed. Biographical entries predominate; other categories include military organization, campaigns and battles, military terms, weapons, political issues, slogans, and other relevant historical items. Cross references and citations to a substantial list of authorities are adequately handled. A fifteen-page section of maps at the end supplements a number of smaller ones used throughout the text.

After the spate of badly edited and generally inferior one-volume subject encyclopedias which have appeared in the past several years, it is particularly gratifying to see an example of the type as well done as this one.—J.N.W.

MEYER, FRITZ. *The North European Nations as Presented in German University Publications, 1885-1957*. Bonn, H. Bouvier; Charlottesville, Va., Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1959. 123p. \$7.50.

Added title page in German.

Contents, preface and headings in English and German.

A listing of some eleven hundred doctoral dissertations submitted in German institutions of higher learning from 1885-1957, on subjects associated with Scandinavia and Finland. Subject coverage is varied, with emphasis on linguistics, literature, and history. The bibliography is arranged in large subject categories with subdivisions and with author and subject indexes. Indication is given of form, i.e., printed, hand-written, type-written. The two latter are usually available only in the institutions in which they were submitted; printed dissertations are usually found in all German university libraries. This should be a welcome addition in a specialized field.

OKINSHEVICH, LEO AND GOROKHOFF, CECILIA J. *Latin America in Soviet Writings, 1945-1958; a Bibliography*. Edited by Nathan A. Haverstock. Washington, Slavic and Central European Division and the Hispanic Foundation, Reference Dept., Library of Congress, 1959. 257p. (Hispanic Foundation bibliographical series, No. 5.) Distribution by issuing office.

"This bibliography lists about 2,200 items originally written by Russians and also Russian translations of works relating to Latin America by writers of all nationalities that were published in the Soviet Union between 1945 and 1958." (Preface). Arrangement follows in general that of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. Titles appear in English translation and in transliterated Russian. There are subject and author indexes.—E.B.

RONART, STEPHAN AND RONART, NANDY. *Concise Encyclopaedia of Arabic Civilization. The Arab East*. Amsterdam, Djambatan [c1959]. 589p. Fl.30.

"Rapid and condensed information on individual elements in the general pattern of [Arabic] civilization" is neatly presented here in articles ranging from 'Aba to Zuhri al-, and from three lines to several pages as for Arab race, Druzes, Education, Middle Class, Shi'ah, etc.). For each country of the Arab East (the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria) there is a summary article. Preference of entry in general is for the specific term, i.e., not "Literature" but "Mawlid Literature," "Religious Poetry," etc. Brief identifications of terms, places, and persons are plentiful. One misses articles for such topics as calendar, the Crusades; cross references are at a minimum; and there are numerous misprints; but these are minor criticisms in comparison to the book's many virtues. Twenty black-and-white maps, genealogical tables, and a brief bibliography supplement the text. This should prove a most useful handbook for quick reference, doubly so when the projected second volume on the Arab West (Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Libya, and the Sudan) appears.—E.J.R.

SHARMA, JAGDISH SARAN. *Indian National Congress: A Descriptive Bibliography of India's Struggle for Freedom*. . . . Delhi, S. Chand, 1959. 816p. (National bibliographies, 3.) Rs.40 [\$4].

Of the 9,135 entries, slightly more than half (i.e., 4,653 items) make up the bibliography proper, the remainder forming the "Chronology of selected events 1885-1958." The classified bibliography lists books, parts of books, articles, official publications of the INC, resolutions, circulars, etc., on topics such as the INC, *swaraj* (home rule movement), and subsequent events, as well as wider topics like education, land reform, Pakistan. Most items are in English, many with descriptive annotation; full imprint is given for all. The index (pp.753-811) includes authors and subjects but few titles, and (for the chronology section) place names. The user would do well to scan the table of contents, however,

as some material might be missed. For example, in the main listing "Language question" is used; in the supplement, "National language question." Also, extensive as it seems, the index has no entry for Vinoba Bhave, although under "Bhoodan movement" in the bibliography there are eighteen items which deal with his work. For United States libraries, the book should be particularly useful for its listing of the various types of official publications.—E.J.R.

WARNER, EZRA J. *Generals in Gray; Lives of the Confederate Commanders*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1959. 420p. illus. \$7.50.

Reference books, quite properly, are not excluded from the flood of current publications on the Civil War. This one consists of a biographical sketch and a portrait (the latter with one exception) of each of the 425 general officers of the Confederate Army, 200 of whom, according to the author, are not included in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Emphasis is on military careers during the war, with brief summaries of earlier and later activities. Other personal information—parentage, marriages, children—is scant. Appendixes include footnotes documenting sources of information and an extensive bibliography.—J.N.W.

WOOD, HUGH B. *Nepal Bibliography*. Eugene, Ore., American-Nepal Education Foundation, 1959. 108p.

Approximately a thousand items are listed here, constituting a useful bibliography for the specialist or student interested in this region. Except for a brief selection at the end, only Western-language materials are included, with emphasis on historical, political, social, and cultural aspects of Nepalese life. Arrangement is by form, i.e., books, articles, newspaper notices, unpublished materials (including governmental reports), etc. Bibliographic information is good, and for many of the items there are brief annotations.—J.N.W.

Writings on British History, 1940-1945 . . . compiled by Alexander Taylor Milne. London, J. Cape, 1960. 2v. £6 6s. (In progress.)

Continuing the series begun in 1957 (*Guide V284*), the 1939 volume of which appeared in 1953 (*Supplement 2V70*), these volumes represent an attempt to bridge a part of the gap occasioned by the war and, in time perhaps, get the work back on an annual basis. Following the scope and arrangement of the earlier volumes, the bibliography is an exhaustive list of books and articles published during the 1940-45 period on British history from about 400 A.D. to 1914, with a selective listing for the years since 1914.—E.S.

"As Long As We Both Shall Live": In Which a Lesser Librarian Reviews His Reading Problem

By ARTHUR P. SWEET

I. THE TESTIMONY

Helen E. Haines (1935): "The spirit of delight and confidence in books, the receptive and adventurous attitude toward the new and the experimental, the broad catholicity of lifelong friendship and understanding for literature, should be attributes of librarianship more than of any other calling."¹

Lawrence C. Powell (1948): "We are traditionally too busy ordering, cataloging, giving out, and getting back books to have much time for reading them. We joke among ourselves about being too busy to read. This I deplore." "I think it is time for a revolution, for a return to fundamentals, the most elementary of which is the truth that books are written and published first of all to be read; and that as librarians, a favored people who hold custody of the world's permanent stocks of books, we should be the most avid readers on earth."²

Ernest J. Reece (1949): "No questioning of librarians would have been necessary in order to learn that they are less than satisfied with the knowledge of books possessed by library staffs."³

M. R. Sullivan (1949): "Tantalizing and tempting as the books may be, leisurely reading is something you sacrifice when you join a library staff. Whatever time you may be able to eke out for reading must be devoted, for the most part,

Mr. Sweet is Acquisitions Librarian, Cornell University Library.

to professional literature and book reviews."⁴

Felix Reichmann (1953): "The knowledge of books is our source of intellectual energy; cut off from our spiritual mainspring, librarianship becomes a mechanical service unit in the lower brackets and at the very best a managerial function in the higher echelons."

"There can be no doubt that most librarians are vitally interested in books and are painfully aware of their lack of book-knowledge. Many recent experiences have shown that the library staff responded enthusiastically to every opportunity to broaden their knowledge. It is the duty of all of us to make this interest active."⁵

Howard A. Burton (1954): "That librarians should know more about books than their covers and the cards which locate them is easy to see, but it is not always so easy to see how this goal can be achieved. Libraries cannot depend on getting staffs made up only of devoted booklovers or of those determined to keep up with the best of current books; they cannot depend, that is, on the extra-curricular ambition of their staffs. But at last the profession is becoming more acutely aware of the problem and is suggesting ways of solving it. Any effort to

¹ *Living with Books: the Art of Book Selection* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1935), p. 10.

² "Librarians as Readers of Books," *Wilson Library Bulletin*, XXII (1948), 439-44.

³ *The Task and Training of Librarians* (New York: King's Crown Press, 1949), p. 26.

⁴ "You Have Such an Easy Job," *Wilson Library Bulletin*, XXIII (1949), 687-88.

⁵ "Hercules and Antaeus," *CRL*, XIV (1953), 22-25, 34.

prevent the disappearance of the well-read librarian is praiseworthy."⁶

II. RESTATEMENT OF THE CASE

These remarks represent only a small portion of the testimony which can be adduced from expert witnesses to show that all is not well with the marriage of librarians and books. Books, through the agency of their producers and users, have been making such increasingly outrageous demands upon librarians that there is substantial evidence of the latter's retaliation by adulterous association with television. Divorce seems threatened; and it may be, even now, too late for this attempt at reconciliation.

What bothers me, as one of the principals in the case, is that these numerous, presumably older and wiser, critical observers have little to offer in the way of constructive guidance. They shake their heads sadly, admit that it is a very tough problem, tell me piously that it *could* be such a beautiful thing, and seem to feel that they have discharged their duty. In my desperate determination to preserve the sanctity of our union, I have had to find my own way, with very little benefit of counsel, through the conflict and confusion, towards some possible, practical solution; until, at last, I feel ready to conclude my separate peace and make my tentative, trial compact with the profession I love. In the hope that a full and frank statement of my adjustment may prove helpful to other alienated souls among my colleagues, even though they may disagree, I record my convictions.

A few basic propositions defining the problem appear to me to be either generally conceded or statistically demonstrable, so that they can be accepted as a starting-point:

1. Professional librarians, working in whatever capacity in whatever type and size of library, *ought* to have a wide con-

versance with the contents of books, over the entire range of recorded knowledge, plus a more intense acquaintance with the materials of one or more special fields, in addition to a familiarity with the major problems of all departments of librarianship. This, at least, seems to be our professional dogma.

2. In the practical sphere of job placement and recruiting, however, the neophyte librarian's knowledge of books, whether general or specialized, and his eternal dedication to the avocation of reading, are customarily *assumed*, without close examination; whereas, it is his mechanical skills and technical proficiencies, as measured by previous training and experience, with which the employers are primarily and minutely concerned. Thus, the number of languages he can boast, and his scholastic proficiency therein, are important considerations; the quantity and quality of reading he does in any of them, even—and especially—English, is immaterial and irrelevant.

3. In large research libraries, surely, (and, I suspect, in most smaller libraries, as well), the volume of business, the variety of materials, and the number of services to patrons increase year by year in greater ratio than the increase in staff. In part the disparity may be offset by more efficient methods or better plant and equipment; but such ameliorations cannot equate the entire disproportion. The very growth in the size of the collection creates new problems with which to cope.

4. From that high degree of specialization which is the principal demand upon, and source of "status" for, the professional librarian in the early stages of his career, the situation changes abruptly, midway up the ladder: exactly the reverse specification applies, and it is a broad knowledge of both books and professional problems which becomes vitally important. Library administration presupposes the wide range of experience

⁶ "Maximum Benefits from a Program for Staff Reading," *CRL*, XV (1954), 277-80.

which departmental pressures and subject insularities make it difficult—often, all but impossible—for the librarian in lower echelons to obtain.

This, then, is the predicament in which the earnest young librarian with good intentions and high ambitions finds himself: His immediate economic welfare and his future professional reputation depend upon his willingness to devote more and more attention to a highly restricted segment of the total library function, and upon his ability to produce more and more "units" (books-cataloged, books-circulated, reference-questions-answered, etc.), by giving less and less attention to each one; yet he is perennially abused by his conscience, his public or private patrons, and his professional counselors, for his narrow interests, shallow learning, and superficial skills. He is given to understand that the higher he hopes to go in the profession, the more essential a wide range of academic competence becomes; yet his day-to-day responsibilities convince him that any such broad background will have to be achieved more in spite of his job than through its aid. Small wonder that he generally looks beyond himself for some resolution of this unenviable dilemma, and grows cynical when no satisfactory answer is forthcoming.

There are those who tell me that this problem is really nonexistent: purely imaginary. Most librarians, they say, *do* read, as much as is necessary; moreover, such "background" reading, unrelated to any immediate, practical problem, is of little real significance or professional value; and, finally, advancement is not actually dependent upon either breadth of experience or scope of book-knowledge. Unable to argue, I can only insist that my own admittedly limited experience, observation, and reading refutes this complacent optimism on every count.

There are others who, admitting the problem, would claim that there is no so-

lution, unless it be Time and Luck; and the best thing is not to take it too seriously. But I am not willing to accept this counsel of defeat, frustration, and drudgery. I will readily concede that it must be, to a considerable extent, a personal response, varying in its particulars from individual to individual. Since my conflicting interests, personal tastes, professional goals, and present circumstances are not the same as yours, our answers will not be identical. Nor will there be a fixed and final answer, even for the individual quester: as his situation changes, for better or for worse, his program must modify accordingly. I will further concede that it will rarely be, for any of us at any time, an easy solution. It requires conviction and strength of purpose, the sacrifice of other inviting pursuits and activities, the use of stopgap methods, and a certain resistance to familial, community, and other social pressures; and none of these prerequisites is pleasant. Nevertheless, the way to a harmonious coalescence is there, for those who still can see their profession as something more than just a job.

III. REFUTATION OF THE ALIBIS

Faced with this need for a greater knowledge of books through a continuing program of personal reading, and with the realization that there is no ready-made, easy answer which will serve, where does one begin? I found that the first need was firmly and finally to lay the ghosts of a host of alibis which my own ingenuity or that of rationalizing co-workers promptly produce to prove that it is unreasonable to expect me to do much reading.

The foremost and favorite excuse is the old refrain: "No time for reading." This is obviously a vague evasion which, if pressed for explanation and justification, comes to some such conclusion as this: There are so many things outside of the workday routine which just *have* to be done; therefore, there is no time

for reading,—much as I'd like to! (Always well to add that.)

Non sequitur: from a valid premise, a false conclusion. Certainly eating, sleeping, housekeeping, family ties, friendly associations, civic duties, etc., are all legitimate—if not inescapable—demands which make their several inroads on our so-called “free” time. To this some librarians might add a certain amount of gratuitous overtime on purely library matters. But there is implicit in this plea a certain confusion between two distinct types of imperative: natural law and social compulsion. Morally speaking, there may be as much “ought” in one as in the other; but the defiance of nature’s requirements subjects us to far more severe sanctions than the avoidance of social pressures.

Most of the claims on our out-of-office hours are social claims; and it is a rare individual who is not exposed to more of these than any one person could possibly satisfy. A greater or lesser part of them will have to be rejected in any event; and, despite all self-delusion (“I really didn’t want to, but I simply couldn’t refuse”), it is still the individual who decides for himself how many and which ones will be undertaken, and which can be deferred, or evaded, or ignored. Here a significant law of human behavior becomes apparent: Whatever one eagerly and intensely *wants* to do, he somehow finds time to do. I shall not labor the point: the illustrations are all around you—even, if you will look with sufficient candor and clarity, within you. If the truly sincere addiction to reading is there, it will be served.

A further fallacy in this alibi is its failure to take any account of the factor of time-organization and efficiency. Even if it is taking all my unsold waking hours to accomplish x number of personal and social functions, it may be because I am doing some of them inefficiently, or with unnecessary fastidiousness. By rescheduling sequences, grouping what can be

combined, cutting unimportant frills, and giving a little unaccustomed thought to “ways and means,” I may be able to do the same number of things equally well and still have time to spend in reading. Of course it is true that this kind of thinking itself takes time: time which I may again plead the excuse of not having to spare. But when an expenditure of, say, half an hour per day for just one week may net me an average gain of one hour for every day thereafter, I’d be foolish not to take the gamble. And, if nowhere else, there is always vacation: a wonderful time for such review, reassessment, and rededication.

Then, too, there is a surprising amount of otherwise waste time in anyone’s days which can be salvaged by reading. Carry with you, in pocket or purse, a worthwhile paperback of your own selection, and discover how pleasantly you may pass those transitional times: riding on a bus, waiting your turn in the barber shop, or marking time until the dentist is ready for you.

But the “too busy” justification is only one of the many diabolical rationalizations there are to be reckoned with. Another one, subtly flattering to one’s self-esteem, says: “Too tired to read”; because I put so much of myself into the day’s work, I’m just too worn out at the end of the day for any intelligent reading. Here, I suggest a simple, mathematical approach: If you are working an average of more than eight hours per day, you’d better start looking for another job; if you are sleeping an average of more than eight or nine hours out of each twenty-four, you’d better see a doctor. If not, there are bound to be seven or eight other hours, not more than half of which can be spent in a state of utter exhaustion. With all due allowance for inescapable domestic routines, one or two of those hours must be available, some days, for reading. (I do not even speak of weekends, holidays, convalescences, etc.) Your only problem is to iden-

tify them, and arrange your schedule for their exploitation.

Another excuse is what I call the "balanced-personality" alibi, which argues: All day long, every day, as a librarian I am working with books; on my *own* time I'm going to do other things, so that I don't turn into one of those bibliomaniacs who have nothing else in the world but books to talk about. The essential flaw in this thesis is its disregard for the significant fact that a librarian, all day long, every day, is busy *doing things* to books, which is quite a different matter from the leisurely reading of books of one's own choice. No librarian of my acquaintance spends any appreciable portion of his salaried time in reading for pleasure, or even for education; and I, for one, would like to know where such a job might be found. The lintotype machine operator might use this excuse for not reading with better logic than the librarian.

Moreover, there is no inherent reason why the practice of spare-time reading should preclude the pursuit of all other personal interests, as this particular contention implies it would. And it might be added that librarians, of all people, should be aware of the extent to which any other broadening and balancing interest—*theater, art, photography, cooking, gardening, or bird-study*—can be enhanced and enlarged by the judicious use of books.

A fourth "way out" is a materialistic reaction which may be termed the "show-me-first-your-penny" alibi. It says: "The main reason for my needing to know more about books is so that I can do a better job; and that's the boss's problem; as far as I, personally, am concerned, there are other things I'd rather do on my own time, so I'll not undertake any reading program until they either pay me overtime or give me office time in which to do it." This is on a par with the demand for a bribe before one will agree to vote for a given political candidate.

And if I am so indifferent to the joy of reading, and can see only "their" interest in having me well-read, it raises a serious question as to whether I have any business being in this profession and drawing my salary, however little!

Then there is the "utter futility" alibi, contending that the number and kinds of books which I ought to know about and might like to read are so tremendous that it is just hopeless for me to scratch the surface, far less to delve deeply; therefore, I might as well not attempt it at all. It would be no less absurd to argue that we need not attempt to educate our children, because we can never teach them everything they need to know; or that I would be foolish to save a cent since, out of my meager earnings, I cannot possibly save up a quarter-million dollars in my lifetime. All that is needed, for such a lame apology, is to stare it full in the face—and laugh.

The obverse side of that one is the "sour grapes" alibi: Everything which is being published today is either trash or a rehashing of what someone else said better before; therefore, I, who have already read the World's One Hundred Greatest Books, have little to gain from any further reading, and no problem at all in keeping up with the very few books worth reading. My own experience has been that this line of reasoning is less frequently encountered among librarians than any of the others we have noted. Where it does appear, the only answer is: Then shame on us for accepting money to buy and preserve hypocritically promote what nobody really needs!

These are the favorite and more frequent extenuations I have encountered, though others undoubtedly exist and there are, of course, countless variations and combinations of alibis. But in our catalog of absolutions there must be noted one other attitude of an even more sinister caliber which is observable in varying degrees of purity and intensity. This "extroversional viewpoint" denies

that there is any need for or value in a knowledge of the contents and history of books on the part of librarians, precisely *because* it maintains that the sole, proper function of librarianship is to do things to books or for books, and *not* to have any feelings about them or personal interest in them. Selection, it contends, is the work of the subject specialist, which the librarian rarely is and should not attempt to be; and use is a private problem of the patron in which the librarian should interfere as little as possible. In between the two, the librarian's job is a purely commercial and technical one: to place orders and pay bills, index and describe for the user's convenience, maintain records and take inventory, and (perhaps) help the user find what he wants if he asks for aid.

If sincerely held, this belief represents a philosophy of library service, rather than a mere apology for not reading, which must be fought, with weapons more effective than logical arguments, by those who hold a somewhat more elevating and long-range view of the librarian's function. As Lawrence Clark Powell remarked to The Library Association of Great Britain in 1957: "... bad leadership in recent years . . . has led us after the false gods of housekeeping into the desert of jargon. Talking about techniques has become for many a substitute for reading. Too busy to read, they say. Fatal admission, I say, made by those who thereby disqualify themselves as librarians. There is no substitute for reading."⁷

We *must* understand that only insofar as you and I accept the labor of, and responsibility for, acquiring such knowledge of books as *can* supplement and, if need be, supplant the work of the subject specialist, and afford a significant and informed service of active aid to the patron, will we be in any position to combat this mechanistic approach and to

maintain the professional-intellectual status of librarianship. We need not expect to have others do our work, while we reap the glory—and the reward.

As long as I have not faced and fully rejected all of these specious reasons why I need not read, as long as I keep one or another of these alibis at my elbow for exculpation when the going gets tough and competing interests press hard and I decide to drop my reading activity for the "indefinite present," any reading goal which I may set myself will never amount to much. In *The Wonderful World of Books* (1952), there is an essay by Louis Shores on "How To Find Time To Read," in which he advocates a consistent, daily program of fifteen minutes devoted to reading. I am not convinced that a ritualistic program of x minutes per day is always possible, or generally sound; but it is clear that there must be an active conscience at work to slap us down if more than three or four consecutive days pass with no personal reading accomplished. Such a conscience doesn't stand a chance of survival, while it is in constant danger of being repeatedly anesthetized by these delusive excuses.

IV. THE READING

A. *What.* The saving of this uneasy union between librarians and books depends, then, on the former's acceptance of these two articles of faith: that he *ought* to seek a greater knowledge and understanding of books, and that, while such knowledge must always remain extremely incomplete and uncertain, he is *able* to learn much more than he now knows. The performance of the ceremony—the awarding of his library degree—symbolized not the end of his education, but its beginning. When he has made that admission, without hypocrisy or constraint, he is ready to start on a lifetime of reading.

But, read what? Start where? On the basis of his own experience, Sir William Haley reports: "I came to the conclusion

⁷ "Books Will Be Read: Library Association Annual Lecture," *Library Journal*, LXXXIII (1958), 346-51.

that year in year out 150 books a year is a reasonable average."⁸ For almost any librarian, this would represent only 10 per cent at best, and a tiny fraction of one per cent at worst, of the new titles currently received and cataloged by his own library (which is, again, an infinitesimal fraction of the world's current publication)—disregarding entirely, as he cannot afford to do, any retrospective reading of previous acquisitions or re-reading of personal favorites which warrant and reward such repetition. The best efforts he can make will therefore be quantitatively selective; and he had better accept this limitation (or frustration) cheerfully.

My own answer to the problem of selection which this realization poses has been: With three exceptions and one qualification, read only what keenly interests you, haphazardly, as it chances to catch your fancy. Three decades of reasonably active reading have completely convinced me of the soundness of Lin Yu-t'ang's observation: "Hence I consider flavor or taste as the key to all reading. It necessarily follows that taste is selective and individual, like the taste for food. . . . And if the reader has no taste for what he reads, all the time is wasted. As Yüan Chunglang says, 'You can leave the books that you don't like alone, and let other people read them.'"⁹

To read what I like, so that I am sure to like what I read, may seem like the sheerest self-indulgence; but this is one situation in which I believe indulgence is a wiser course than stern discipline. And here is where my one "qualification" enters in. My likes and interests, within broad limits, are not either predetermined or unalterable. To extend Lin Yu-t'ang's analogy of "flavor or taste" as the key to all reading, my reading predilections resemble my dietary likes and

dislikes: they are relatively immutable at the extremes, but highly tractable over the wide range in between. Instead of approaching the world of books with a whole set of hard-and-fast notions as to what I can or cannot stomach, like the spoiled brat who says, "I never ate that before, and I know I don't like it," I can and must adopt a trusting, experimental open-mindedness which welcomes new reading experiences, solicits and considers the recommendations of others, and is constantly searching for new congenialities. Bertrand Russell's formula for "the secret of happiness" is also the surest recipe for happy reading: ". . . let your interests be as wide as possible, and let your reactions to the things and persons that interest you be as far as possible friendly rather than hostile."¹⁰

So Fate and Fancy are the primary criteria determining my current selections, so long as Fancy is understood to be, not wayward, but of a consciously catholic bent, and Fate is thought of, not as predetermination, but as happy chance and natural accident, like the "fate" which brings two strangers together in a lastingly happy marriage. But, as a librarian, I have also accepted three categories of material which I believe ought to be more or less regularly represented among my reading accomplishments, regardless of whether or not they qualify on the score of interest and inclination. I do not like to think of these types as "duty reading"; yet, in scholastic terms, they are almost bound to be closer to required reading than to suggested readings or free electives.

The first of these is the professional literature of librarianship. Far from presuming to prescribe for others, I find that I am still uncertain, even for myself, how much reading of this type I need attempt. I have my own mental reservations as to the practical utility and significance of much of the current

⁸ *A Small Holding on Parnassus* (London: Published for the National Book League by Cambridge University Press, 1954), p. 8.

⁹ *The Importance of Living* (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1937), p. 379.

¹⁰ *The Conquest of Happiness* (New York: Horace Liveright, 1930), p. 157.

voluminous library literature. But certainly there must be a systematic scanning of appropriate journals and, occasionally at least, a careful reading of some articles and certain books. Except for conversations or correspondence with colleagues, or the more drastic, difficult but desirable expedient of numerous job-changes, this perusal of the professional literature is the only way I know to gain even a partial awareness and appreciation of problems and procedures in other departments of librarianship than one's own. To this end such reading should be less parochial and personal than I suspect it now is for many of us. It should be concerned less with discussions of the topics with which we are already familiar than with questions which are new or strange to us; less with the "Positions Open" columns and news of appointments than with the "Letters to the Editor" and reviews of professional reading. Now and then the latter may, in turn, lead us to some new book which will prove to be pertinent and profitable, and even pleasant reading.

The second category which I accept as requisite is that of books about books: literary essays, criticism and appreciation, subject guides or period surveys, comment on reading and writing. In my experience, such material serves three important purposes.

First, it is suggestive of authors and works I would find congenial. Instead of leaving the discovery of my best-loved books *entirely* to chance and happy accident, I can enlist the aid of these other avid readers who, in describing their own reactions, will point out one or another title which may serve me either as a point of departure or as an end in itself. Thus, the reading which resulted in my keen and lasting enthusiasm for the writing of Llewelyn Powys began as a direct consequence of L. C. Powell's essay on that essayist.

Secondly, though I do not pursue any further most of the writings discussed in

such books-about-books, I still derive from them a certain conversational familiarity—a polite, nodding acquaintance, perhaps—with many more worthwhile books than I ever could encompass on my own. I do not claim that this vicarious acquaintance is just as good as a full reading; but I do insist that it is infinitely better than no acquaintance at all.

And, finally, I derive from this type of publication an important measure of empathy, fraternity, and (to use a somewhat condescending term of our trade) inspiration. For we cannot easily escape the recurrent feeling that ours is a marginal line of endeavor: that our wares, while widely respected, are scarcely in active demand by the majority of our fellows. There are bound to be moments of misgiving (perhaps ten months after our last vacation) when we find ourselves wondering if the work is really worth the effort and actually as important as we claim; times when we feel that we are bucking an inimical society which is prepared to spend millions for cosmetics but not one cent for cosmology! And I have found that from these books about books, I gain the reassurance I need that I am not alone in my feelings towards books and that it is, after all, a rather wonderful and enduring kind of work.

The third of my exceptional classes of material is that of cultural history: the history of art and literature, philosophy and religion, science and technology, commerce and industry, government and economics, education and scholarship, and so on. Of course, I supposedly learned much of this in my undergraduate days, and more of it in library school; but I find that that learning has a disturbing property of evanescence: a strong tendency not to stay learned. Perhaps you are more fortunate; but I have had to accept the necessity for a constant and endless relearning, as well as steady expansion, of my understanding of society: its discoveries, ideas, catastrophes, and

proclivities. It is not enough for me to know books: I must also know something of the cultural history which tells me when, why, and how they exerted their influence (if any) on the lives of people. It is only through such reading of this sort as I am able to accomplish that I can correlate into a coherent, usable whole the temporally and topically varied balance of my reading.

My "exceptions" may seem like more than a full program in themselves; and, of course, they easily could be. But I have not said (or believed) that they must be voluminously represented among my reading accomplishments: merely more or less regularly. The already accepted limitation, that I can never expect to read more than a minute fraction of what I should or would wish to, applies with even greater force to these three categories than to my preferential reading. I would not allow all three types, collectively, to usurp as much as half of my total reading time for any protracted period.

For, over and over again, experience reinforces my conviction that the reading which does the most lasting good, and the reading of which we make the best use, is the reading which we most enjoy. I regard as the first long step towards intellectual suicide the slavish following of *anyone's* list of "great" books, or "basic" books, or "favorite" books. He is no real reader who does not gradually compile his own personal and unconventional list. "His personal landscape is mine. And there for me is the whole quest and end of literature: to find and to cherish those works whose vision merges with mine."¹¹

B. *How*. If I read whatever I like, (and my likes are fairly wide and varied), and constantly strive to broaden my interests, I am still faced with an absurdly impossible amount of reading. But any further load limitations should lie in my manner

of attack, and not in greater restriction of scope. I have already indicated that, in my own case, the approach is fortuitous and largely self-indulgent.

There is, first, the matter of finding the right books; but this is no problem. A librarian has four fine opportunities, one or two of which may be his peculiar, professional prerogative, not available to ordinary readers.

1. I examine the flood and flow of books currently acquired by my own library. There are many points along the processing line from receiving room to circulation desk at which this can be done without inconveniencing anyone, if I give just a little consideration to time and technique. The material thus systematically screened will be mostly new publications—but not entirely. Whatever the volume of these current acquisitions, this process should not be arduous or time-consuming; for, if the daily association with books makes any impression on us whatever, it will confer the ability to make some classification and estimation of many of them at merely a glance. Such aspects of physical format as jacket-design, character of type and illustrations, size, binding, and title, will tell us that this volume is a juvenile, that one is a secondary textbook, and some other is a popular historical romance. The greater bulk of the prospects will be eliminated by the use of little more than professional intuition.

For the rest, where this appraisal by externals will not suffice, I use the technique of skimming, or what I prefer to dignify with the name of "sampling analysis." I believe that in most cases I can form an adequately accurate impression of what a book is about, and whether or not it warrants my reading, from just a few moments spent in the preliminary pages, in reading a few scattered paragraphs at random, and even in consulting the jacket "blurb" (always with appropriate correction for editorial bias). I will make mistakes, but they will

¹¹ Powell, *Islands of Books* (Los Angeles: The Ward Ritchie Press, 1951), p. 111.

be proportionately very few. And the practice affords this added, incidental bonus: that in the process of discovering the relatively few books I must really get to know I will gain a cursory introduction to a much larger number. By the time I have sampled sufficiently to know that this volume is not for me I have probably found out a number of other things about it.

When I find a book that is clearly meant for me, I make a note of author and title for future reference, knowing that my memory is not to be trusted; and in this way I soon build up a list which, as the source of a large part of my current reading, becomes a partial record of past and prospective reading in one. It is an inevitable characteristic of this list that, selective as it is and must be, it will increasingly represent far more reading than I shall ever accomplish; for the new additions accumulate much faster than previous entries can be checked off as completed. But it is my insurance against ever wanting for likely, pre-selected suggestions.

2. Periodically, I take time to browse in the stacks. For, after all, I have only been at this library for a few years; I have not been able to inspect *every* book acquired during that time; and, except for these excursions along the shelves behind the scenes, I would see none of the books acquired before that time. And, unlike many of my confreres, I rather prefer the not-so-brand-new book. I am a very slow reader; and I deliberately eschew the recently reviewed books in heavy demand which can only be allowed to each reader for one week. Reading loses much of its savor for me when it must be performed under a time-limit pressure.

Moreover, unless his job requires a conversancy with the very latest books, I am convinced that any librarian is wise to let a book age a little before he undertakes it. Time itself can be an aid in solving the reading problem. If I wait to

read it until a year or two after the book's publication, I sometimes find that I don't need, or care, to read it at all. Then, too, one is sometimes misled by a transient mood: I have had the experience of wondering, on a second examination, how on earth I ever happened even to list the book at its first inspection. Few, if any, books which are really worth my precious reading-time will have become any less so when they are two or three years old than they were at publication.

3. I read reviews, brief bibliographical notices, prospectuses, and catalogs: not comprehensively or systematically but, again, by random selection. Here the resulting service is less in helping me find what I must read than in giving me a short synopsis of many more-or-less discussed books which I need not read.

4. Occasionally I allow my reading itself to suggest further reading. I believe my over-all program should have not only breadth of scope, but intermittent depth, as represented by the more intensive pursuit of a given author or a certain subject. I have come, over recent years, to agree with Sir William Haley that: "... there are all kinds of excitement and adventure to be had from associative reading. . . . The looser such associative reading is, the better. You will find yourself making the most astonishing, yet seemingly natural, leaps. You will also find that no writer of the first, or even the second, class has worked or lived in complete literary isolation."¹² I may also allow the suggestion of a colleague to put one or another title on my list; but only because he has convinced me that I would enjoy it: never out of a mistaken sense of professional or social duty or obligation.

So the finding of material is easy: it is the reading of any substantial part of what one has found which poses the problem. Hence, I consider it only wise

¹² *Op. cit.*, pp. 71-72.

to let chance and inclination have full sway. I have imposed upon myself no moral obligation to persevere doggedly to the bitter end of any book which fails to "sell itself." Accident, error, or misunderstanding may occasionally place on my list a title which never belonged there. When this becomes clear, the book goes back to the shelf without further waste of time. If it is my kind of book, it will be so more or less from the beginning, and not suddenly become so on page 150. Nor will I submit to any sort of schedule or program: I could not tell you today, with any degree of assurance, what I shall be reading next week; and I would hate to *know*, myself.

Another characteristic of my undisciplined mode of attack is the practice of keeping three or four or more books in process of being read at any one time. I take my reading time where and when I find it; and I may find it when I am mentally—and temperamentally—either fresh or stale. With several books under way simultaneously, I can adapt my reading to the mood and means of the moment, and thus make certain that no potential reading time is completely lost.

I have learned, too, to beware of comparing my accomplishments too closely against those of anyone else, especially in any quantitative sense; for this can lead only to discouragement, on the one hand, or intellectual snobbery, on the other, and the mere statistics are not meaningful in themselves. I recognize the fact that I am a slow and painstaking reader and that much of what I accept and enjoy would scarcely qualify as easy reading. I am more concerned with being able to give a clear (not necessarily detailed) account of the essence of the books I have read than I am in keeping score of titles read. And when I come upon a passage which seems to me particularly apt or original, I frequently stop to copy it in my *vade mecum*; for I have found that this is a specially good

way of making the book a permanent part of my working equipment.

So, when Haley says that "150 books a year is a reasonable average," I can admit without any sense of guilt that my own performance is considerably less than this. On the other hand, when a colleague of mine suggests that "a book a month" is enough to qualify a librarian as a reader, I can emphatically disagree. There *are* limits; but the range is surely very wide, and the rate rarely constant. The volume of my reading, however imposing, will in itself never gain me more than mere notoriety; it is the appropriateness of my selections, and what I have made of them, that will bring the real rewards.

There have been a number of voices raised in advocacy of the application of "remedial reading" measures to this problem of librarians' reading; and there have been a few attempts to put such application into practice. Personally, and on insufficient evidence, I find myself holding a reactionary—even antediluvian—suspicion that the gains to be made in this direction are not entirely sound. But I am open to conviction; and I am sure, with Prof. Burton, that: "Any effort to prevent the disappearance of the well-read librarian is praiseworthy." Speeding up the reading pace is one way of approaching our difficulty, *provided* it is accompanied by an equivalent acceleration of the processes of assimilation. "But the paradox is that inside a whirl of busyness our minds still work slowly, and our misery is in the unsynchronized disparity. Already considerable masters of linear translation, we are laggard and torpid in thought. Perhaps the only ease this civilization can hope for is not by slowing down but by still more efficient speeding up."¹⁸ In the meantime, I accept my own limitation in this respect and refuse to allow that fact to discourage me or to pass as an excuse for put-

¹⁸ Christopher Morley, *History of an Autumn* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1938), pp. 71-72.

ting in less than the maximum possible reading time.

These matters of technique are not presented as *the* solution. After fair trial, I feel sure that they are the right approach for me, affording a practical balance between freedom and constraint; they may not work for someone else. I cite my attitudes less because they represent one possible answer than because they suggest the questions which must be asked of himself, and answered, by anyone intending to work towards a greater knowledge of books. It might be said with some justice that the only distinguishing feature of my plan is its very planlessness. I only know that with it I have been accomplishing far more reading (though still not half enough) than at any previous period.

One other question is pertinent to this portion of the litigation: the decision to buy or to borrow. Although I would be delighted to own a large, private library, it is clear that the fiscal limitations on my ability to buy are a great deal more drastic than even the temporal limitations on my ability to read. I think that the only books which it is *vital* for me to own are those relatively few to which I shall want to refer, again and again, (though this, of course, does not mean only that type of compilation known to librarians as "reference works"). Even these I will often begin by borrowing; for I am not sure to recognize these favored few until I have read them once, put them away, and find myself wanting them again. For the substantial balance of my reading, once through is enough; and it is only sensible to borrow. Surely the very least that *any* library administration can do to foster staff reading is to make its holdings available to all staff members on the best circulation terms accorded to any user. It seems to me entirely proper to expect unlimited-term loan, subject to recall if the book is requested by someone else, with no restrictions on the number of titles allowed.

Yet this freedom to borrow should never be taken for granted by the librarian. It is a prerogative which he should both insist upon having and regard with delighted amazement when he receives. To take such a privilege for granted is a sure sign that "the honeymoon is over."

As a university librarian I am continually aware of the very substantial tuition fees paid by the students, a considerable portion of which is clearly for the right to use the library collection on less advantageous terms than I am accorded, free of all charge! And I am not willing to say that their need is greater than mine.

V. THE REACTION

If the first requirement of my adjustment is the refutation of alibis, and the second is the reading itself, the third must be a reaction of some sort. The reading can have done me little good if, when it is over, I have no feeling whatever about the book. The formation of some kind of opinion or set of opinions is surely as essential a part of any adult reading as the correct translation of symbols into sense.

But these reactions are critical judgments which may disclose something about the nature of the book, or may reveal something about the reader. The intuition of this latter possibility makes us reluctant to analyze and articulate the "whys" of our reactions—at times, even to ourselves: we may be exposing some damaging admission that were better left in obscurity. As a result, we understand very little about many of the books we have read, and even less about ourselves; and yesterday's reading is apt to be forgotten tomorrow.

Again, the marriage analogy suggests itself. I come to each new book (polygamously) as a bridegroom to marriage, with certain expectations as to what the experience will afford. I have chosen this mate (or have been chosen and allowed

(Continued on page 319)

ACRL Grants Program, 1960/61

A NEW GRANT of \$35,000 to ACRL by the United States Steel Foundation assures the continuance of the ACRL grants program for its sixth year. The further promise of the U. S. Steel Foundation to match additional gifts to the program up to a possible added amount of \$15,000 guarantees that the 1960/61 committee will have more funds to work with than has any previous ACRL grants committee.

Additional contributions totaling \$5,550 have been received from the International Business Machines Corporation, the Koppers Foundation, the Microcard Foundation, Micro Photo, Inc., the Olin Mathieson Corporation, Time, Inc., and The H. W. Wilson Company. The contribution of the Microcard Foundation is \$2,000, of the Olin Mathieson Corporation and The H. W. Wilson Company, \$1,000 each. Smaller gifts from IBM, the Koppers Foundation, Micro Photo, and Time total \$1,550. The grants committee has also been promised a renewal of the \$1,000 contribution, first made last year, by the National Biscuit Company.

Application forms for participation in the 1960/61 ACRL grants program will be distributed in September to eligible libraries—those of privately supported universities and four-year colleges. In addition to grants to libraries it is expected that the 1960/61 program will make provision for grants for research in librarianship and that there will be at least two grants to support advanced bibliographical research.

The increased support for the ACRL grants



PICS, Chicago

W. Homer Turner, executive director, United States Steel Foundation, New York, presents check from Foundation to Richard Harwell, ACRL executive secretary. Looking on is Edward C. Logelin, vice president, United States Steel Corporation—Chicago.

program is in part due to the satisfaction of the United States Steel Foundation with the good the small grants to individual libraries have brought about. It is also in part due to intensified efforts on the part of the grants committee to broaden support of the program and the fine work toward that end that has been done by Edward C. Heintz, a member of the committee, as its agent during the past winter and spring.

Dr. W. Homer Turner, executive director of the United States Steel Foundation, wrote in a recent letter to the executive secretary of ACRL: "In 1955, the Trustees [of the United States Steel Foundation] voted an initial grant of \$30,000 with the expectation that this sum would provide seed money to encourage other donors to join in this important effort to aid a long neglected segment of American academic life. Although additional sums from other sources have been less than hoped for, the Trustees continued

to vote the \$30,000 annual sum through 1958. The amount was raised to \$35,000 in 1959 and now again in 1960, bringing the total assistance over the six-year period to \$190,000."

Commenting specifically on the 1960/61 grant and on ACRL's efforts to increase support for the program Dr. Turner states: "The Trustees have recognized that the Association has recently been engaged in a more intensive effort to raise increased funds with the hope that the U. S. Steel Foundation might match such additional funds. To encourage continuation of this effort and to recognize the progress made, the Trustees have now authorized the Executive Director to match, dollar for dollar, any new grants received by the Association during the period from December 1, 1959, to November 30, 1960 . . . up to a maximum of \$15,000 of new grants."

Despite the increased support of U. S. Steel and of other corporations the funds available for the ACRL grants program are still inadequate to fill even the pressing needs of the smaller college and university libraries for additional support. In its six years the program has awarded through its sub-grants approximately \$250,000, but, as Dr. Turner remarks in noting U. S. Steel's high regard

for this work: "We still feel that a large pool, of perhaps \$1,000,000 yearly supplied by a score of donors, is a desirable, proper, urgent goal."

"Each year," says Edmon Low, ACRL President, "we are more and more conscious of the gratitude we owe the U. S. Steel Foundation for its continued support of our grants program. Our letters of thanks for the sub-grants are abundant evidence that the program is serving a genuinely worthwhile purpose. We shall extend our efforts to increase both the support for this program and its effectiveness."

The 1960/61 grants program will operate in the same manner as the programs for previous years. Applications will be received early in the fall and will be reviewed by the ACRL grants committee at its fall meeting. Distribution of its sub-grants will be announced in the January 1961 *CRL*. Robert W. Orr, director of libraries at Iowa State University, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Edward C. Heintz, Edmon S. Low, Lois Engleman, Flora B. Ludington, Richard Morin, and Giles Shepherd. Humphrey G. Bousfield, a member of the committee from its inception through the past year, will continue to work with it as a consultant.

Standards Reprint Available

Reprints of the "Standards for Junior College Libraries" which appeared in the May 1960 issue of *CRL* are available from the ACRL office, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Single copies will be mailed free on request. For orders of five or more reprints the price per copy is twenty cents. Prepayment will expedite delivery of orders and it is requested that cash or check accompany orders if possible.

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

FIVE COLLEGES in Indiana have received grants from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., to fill gaps in their library collections. The awards were made on the basis of careful surveys of holdings by faculty members and librarians in each college, and the resulting lists of needed materials were reviewed by an advisory committee representing the Endowment. A total amount of \$130,000 was divided among the following: Butler University, DePauw University, Earlham College, Evansville College, and Wabash College.

THE LIBRARY of Murray State College has received on a long-term loan manuscripts, scrapbooks, and literary correspondence from Jesse Stuart, Kentucky author. These materials will be displayed in a special room to be opened to the public late this summer.

THE WILLIAM A. WHITAKER FOUNDATION was established in April at Chapel Hill. Made possible by a legacy of \$1,750,000 left to the University of North Carolina by the late Mr. Whitaker, it has as one of its purposes the acquisition of books for the library, especially volumes for the rare book room. The other two purposes are to establish scholarships and fellowships for needy students and to assemble works of arts, including paintings, sculptures, and archaeological objects.

BUILDINGS

THE NEW LIBRARY at Beloit College will be named the Colonel Robert H. Morse Library in recognition of a gift of \$443,000 from the Colonel Robert H. Morse Foundation of Chicago. The grant, largest single gift in the 114-year history of Beloit College, brings the total amount pledged toward the new library to \$1,000,000. Ground will be broken in the near future.

EARLHAM COLLEGE, Richmond, Ind., will construct a \$1,000,000 library building in the near future to replace the fifty-five-year-old structure now in use.

GROUND has been broken for the John M. Olin Library at Washington University in St. Louis. The new building will cost \$3,700,000 and will provide open-stack space for about one million books. Reading facilities will be provided for 1,500 persons and, instead of a main reading room, smaller reading areas will be planned. It is anticipated that the building will be ready for use during the fall semester of 1961.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON is planning a \$3,000,000 addition to its present library building. The expansion is made necessary by the growth and changing character of the university and the increase in graduate training and research.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has acquired the estate of the late German novelist, Lion Feuchtwanger. The gift includes the author's personal library of more than twenty-five thousand volumes, a collection especially strong in German and French literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and in scholarly works of all periods. The collection is housed in the Feuchtwanger home in Pacific Palisades and is open to all scholars by appointment.

PUBLICATIONS

Library Research in Progress No. 3, recently issued by Library Services Branch, Office of Education, lists fifty-two research projects, of which at least a dozen will be of special interest to college and research librarians. One study is on the relationship between college grades and the ability of students to use the library. Another study is a survey to measure students' attitudes toward the college library and its facilities and services, and to create measuring instruments for developing superior library services. A doctoral dissertation is being done to investigate principles for selecting books for the medium-sized college library. Another study in progress has as its purpose the establishing and assessing of organization and procedures designed to provide college students with library experiences related to their course work so that they will

develop increasing competence in the use of the library. Copies of the publication are available free from Library Services Branch, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

A NEW SERIES of books intended to provide an encyclopedic review of knowledge in the field of librarianship has been announced by the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers University. The following titles are now available: *Reading Devices for Micro-images*, by Jean Stewart, 210p., \$5.00 (v. 5, part 2); *Production and Use of Micro-images*, by Reginald R. Hawkins, 220p., \$5.00 (v. 5, part 1); *Cataloging and Classification*, by Maurice F. Tauber and *Subject Headings*, by Carlyle J. Frarey (v. 1, parts 1 and 2, in one volume), 365p., \$8.00. Orders should be sent to Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J.

Printed Books on Architecture, 1485-1805, by Ernest Allen Connally, prepared for the University of Illinois Ricker Library of Architecture exhibit of May 10—June 10, is more than a list of historical architectural books with bibliographical notations. It also contains several pages tracing the history of the printed book on architecture from its origins, in Italy in the late fifteenth century, down to the first American publications, late in the eighteenth century.

A USEFUL PUBLICATION, issued by the Copyright Society of the U.S.A., is Alois Bohmer's *Copyright in the U.S.S.R. and other European Countries of Territories under Communist Government: Selective Bibliography with Digest and Preface* (published for the Society by Fred B. Rothman and Co., South Hackensack, N. J., 1960, 62p., \$4.50; for Society members, \$3.50).

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES has initiated the AALL Publications Series. No. 1 is *Proceedings of the A.A.L.L. [1959] Institute for Law Librarians: Cutting Costs in Acquisitions and Cataloging* (67p.) and No. 2 is *Order Procedures . . . A Manual*, by Viola Bird and Stanley Pearce, assisted by Ruth Ault (66p.). Priced at \$4.50 each, both were published for the association by Fred B. Rothman, South Hackensack, N. J.

STATISTICS and other data of interest to academic librarians appear in two recent publications of the U. S. Office of Education: *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 2: Planning for College and University Physical Plant Expansion, 1956-70*, by W. Robert Bokelman and John B. Rork (Circular No. 603) includes the number and probable cost of library buildings planned for construction during this fifteen-year period. The data are grouped by geographical area. The study contains several significant references to libraries in its discussion of providing adequate facilities for rising enrollments in the future. *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1959-60*, by W. Robert Bokelman (Circular No. 614) is the third in a series of salary and tuition studies. Like its predecessors, it includes salaries for the director of library among those for the twenty-four administrative positions. The data are presented by type of institution and control, and by size of institutional enrollment and control.

Both publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for seventy cents each.

The Literature of Library Technical Services is the title of the University of Illinois Library School Occasional Papers No. 58 (March 1960). Helen Welch, David Kaser, K. W. Soderland, R. R. Holmes, A. B. Veaner, Margaret Uridge, and W. V. Jackson have prepared reviews of the literature of such fields as technical services in general, acquisitions, cataloging and classification, serials, document reproduction, interlibrary cooperation, and library resources.

A LANDMARK in bibliography will again be available to research libraries thanks to a major project being undertaken by the Kraus Reprint Corporation, 16 East 46th Street, New York 17. During the next two years it expects to reprint the entire run of the *Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur*. This monumental work covers all fields of learning in up to six thousand periodicals, composite works, year-books, and transactions of learned societies, beginning in 1861. Most of this series has been out of print for twenty years and, owing to the poor paper used in the original edition, many extant copies have deteriorated. The reprint edition will be

printed on high-quality paper with much wider margins than the original to provide for eventual rebinding after excessive use. Since all orders will affect the production schedule and prices, librarians desiring replacements for specific volumes are urged by the publisher to order now.

A THIRD EDITION, dated January 1960, of *Current Serials and Journals in the M. I. T. Libraries* produced through the combined processes of IBM punched cards and photo-offset techniques is now available. The new edition contains approximately four thousand titles and is available at \$15 per copy. Address Director of Libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.

The Processing Services of the Dallas Public Library (235p., appendixes) is a solid and valuable contribution to the special survey literature on American library practice in the field of processing services. Prepared by Carlyle J. Frarey, associate professor, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, this study reports on the organization, operation, and administration of these processes. A limited number of copies of the report are available from the Dallas Public Library for free distribution.

A Directory of Resources of Cooperating College Libraries in Metropolitan New York has been completed and distributed to the participating libraries by the Council of Higher Education Institutions in New York City. This guide to the resources of fifty-nine academic libraries in metropolitan New York will facilitate cooperation among academic libraries. Concerned primarily with instructional programs and libraries limited in scope, it will aim to have these libraries utilize fully their own resources and thus reduce the demands made on the large general research libraries of the area.

Guide to Doctoral Dissertations in Victorian Literature, 1886-1958, compiled by Richard D. Altick and William R. Matthews, has been published by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana (119p., \$2.25).

A NEW EDITION of *History of Italian Literature*, by Francesco De Sanctis (1960, 2 vols., \$12.50 for set), has been published by Basic Books, New York City.

An Outline of Man's Knowledge of the Modern World, edited by the late Lyman Bryson, may appeal to college and university librarians (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960, 692p., \$7.50). Among the authors are thirty-three prominent philosophers, scientists, artists, critics, and teachers. A postscript by Lyman Bryson, entitled "Knowledge: The Lifetime Journey," emphasizes the pursuit by man for truth and guiding principles.

The Literature of the Social Sciences, an introductory survey and guide, is a new volume by Peter R. Lewis (London: The Library Association, 1960, 222p., \$4.20; to members of the association in the United States, \$5.15). This is an interesting approach to the problems of social science collections in libraries. The emphasis is on British and not United States sources. General history is not included, but attention is given to economic history.

MISCELLANEOUS

Library Cooperation in New York, the bulletin published by Council of Higher Educational Institutions in New York City, reports two projects of interest to college and research librarians. One, designed to evaluate the potential cooperation among libraries in a compact geographic area, involves nine academic libraries located within radius of approximately one mile of downtown Brooklyn. This study aims to increase common knowledge of collections, to facilitate interlibrary use, and to develop communications among participating libraries.

The other project is an investigation of student use of New York libraries. It aims to evaluate the need for supplementary academic library facilities in the New York area. A questionnaire was mailed to a sample of 5,000 students enrolled in colleges in the New York area. The students were asked to identify all libraries in the metropolitan area used during the past academic year, to indicate approximate frequency of use, and to report in detail their reasons for using the libraries indicated. Information supplied by respondents will provide essential facts about extent and kind of use made of libraries in the area to supplement li-

library resources at their own colleges or universities. A report of results will be prepared and made available in the fall to area librarians and other interested persons.

A COMMITTEE to study reference and research library resources in New York State has been appointed by the State Commissioner of Education. It will investigate all aspects of research library service including exploring possibilities of bringing academic, special, and public research library facilities into an integrated program; determining the character and source of existing and potential demands for library information services of an advanced nature; and surveying existing reference and research library facilities to assess depth and scope of collections, and adequacy of staffs and physical facilities.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY has been awarded a contract for \$79,919 by the U. S. Office of Education, through its Cooperative Research Branch, to conduct an experimental program of intensive coordination between the university libraries and Monteith College, Wayne's new college of general education. The contract will support a pilot project for twenty-seven months in connection with Monteith freshman and sophomore courses in the natural and social sciences. After appraisal, the pilot project may be extended into the full four-year Monteith curriculum. Purpose of the project will be to coordinate faculty planning and library services for students and instructors so that broad and varied use of the library will be a necessary and vital part of every student's college experience. Students will be given the opportunity to develop maximum competence in the use of books and other library materials and to become increasingly independent in their study.

EARLY THIS YEAR the Superior Court of the State of California denied application for a preliminary injunction to prevent California State Library from transferring the Sutro Library from its present location in the San Francisco Public Library Building to a portion of the Gleeson Memorial Library on the campus of the University of San Francisco. The Sutro library was a gift to the trustees of the California State Library on condition that it be permanently

located in the city of San Francisco. The plaintiffs in the recent action (Alberta Pruett, *et al.* vs. Carma R. Zimmerman as State Librarian, *et al.*) contended that the lease of space in the Gleeson Memorial Library violated the terms and conditions under which the State accepted the gift from the Sutro heirs. They alleged that in violation of the terms of the gift as accepted by the State, the library is to be placed in an atmosphere and environment under the partial control and influence, and within the atmosphere surrounding an environment of a university controlled by a church. The court, however, ruled that:

"The terms of the lease, which are made a part of the pleading, completely contradict these equivocal and obscure assertions. Paragraph 1 of the lease specifies that the State shall use the premises only for a free public library in accordance with the policies established by the State Library. The university undertakes merely to provide floor space in a building for the shelving of books, the expense of utilities, . . . Paragraph xiv of the lease requires the lessor to provide a separate entrance for the Sutro Library on Golden Gate Avenue. . . ."

A DISTINGUISHED LIST of experts has been gathered for the twenty-fifth anniversary conference in the University of Chicago Graduate Library School series, to be held in Chicago August 15-17. The topic, "Persistent Issues in American Librarianship," explores the major challenges which modern society faces in the library field. To investigate each problem area, speakers have been chosen whose past experience and current practice qualify them to survey the problem and suggest possible future developments. Information may be obtained from Lester Asheim, director of the conference, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

A UNION LIST of newspapers in California libraries, representing holdings of 138 libraries in the state, is available in the Union Catalog Section of the State Library in Sacramento. The list, on cards, contains information on three categories of newspapers: foreign; those published prior to 1900 in the United States, its territories and possessions (excluding California); and those published in California at any time.

Personnel

MARCUS A. MCCORISON has been appointed librarian of the American Antiquarian Society effective August 1, 1960. Mr. McCorison



M. A. McCorison

is presently head of special collections at the State University of Iowa Library. Previously he was chief of the rare books department in the Dartmouth College Library.

Though born in Wisconsin in 1926 and a graduate of Ripon College in that state, Mr. McCorison has spent

most of his time in New England. A notable exception was a two-year stint in the Pacific with the United States Navy. He received an M.A. in history at the University of Vermont in 1951 where his thesis consisted of a check list of Vermont imprints, 1800-1810. After a brief return engagement with the armed forces he completed the master's program at the School of Library Service, Columbia University. His first position in library work was librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library at Montpelier, Vermont. Mr. McCorison's publications have appeared in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, *Printing and Graphic Arts*, *Vermont History*, *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, and other journals. Printing is foremost among his hobbies, and the products of his private press, while infrequent, are of a high order.

Mr. McCorison is a member of ALA and the American Antiquarian Society, a former trustee of the Vermont Historical Society, and a past president of the New Hampshire Library Association.—Richard W. Morin.

BRUCE M. BROWN has been appointed to the librarianship of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. He succeeds Thomas M. Iiams and has been serving as acting librarian since Mr. Iiams' death last August.

Brown is well fitted to carry on the tradition of friendly service and genuine, useful bookishness which was firmly implanted in

the pattern of library administration during Mr. Iiams' distinguished tenure at Colgate. He brings to his new position a background of a year's effective administrative experience as acting librarian and many years' effective bookmanship.

A graduate of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Brown entered librarianship seasoned with several years' work in advertising and printing in New York City and Springfield, Mass. His typographical interests are still strongly reflected in his personal book collection and in the Colgate library's collections of fine printing. He was born in New York City in 1917, is married and the father of three children. He has a master's degree in education from New York University, and his B.S. in L.S. is from Columbia.

Firm but not inflexible in his opinions, ambitious but not self-seeking in his career, meticulous in his own work but never over-demanding of others, Bob Talmadge has proved his librarianship in subordinate jobs at the University of Illinois and the University of Kansas. Late this summer he moves to Tulane University and will soon prove his abilities all over again, as director of libraries there.



Robert L. Talmadge

If Bob's career sounds like something out of a Rover Boys book or a Jack Armstrong radio serial it is simply because the facts read that way. His record is one of hard work and accomplishment followed by merited advancement that has moved, and keeps on moving, with Pavlovian consistency.

ROBERT LOUIS TALMADGE was born in Seattle May 22, 1920. After elementary and high school education in Kansas City, Kans., Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis he attended Kansas City, Kans., Junior College and the University of Kansas, being graduated from

the latter in 1941. A successful career as an undergraduate was quickly followed by a successful career in the Navy. On active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve from June 1941 to October 1945 he was commissioned ensign and naval aviator in April 1942. By the time he was separated from active service as a lieutenant three and a half years later he had won a Distinguished Flying Cross and the Navy's Air Medal. He was promoted to lieutenant commander before his resignation from the Navy in 1955.

His library education includes B.S. in L.S. and M.S. in L.S. (1946 and 1951) degrees from the University of Illinois Library School, and in 1956 he attended the Advanced Seminar for Library Administrators at the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service. His first professional experience was as a cataloger in the University of Illinois Library. Subsequent positions there were as bibliographer and as administrative assistant to the director. He left Illinois in 1953 to go to the University of Kansas as associate director of libraries. Since July 1959 he has been acting director of libraries there.

Bob's success at his primary work has been paralleled by equal success in state and national library activities. He was a founder and the first president (1949-50) of Beta Phi Mu. He is active in ALA, ACRL, and in the Library Administration Division and the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA, and was this spring a candidate for ACRL's Board of Directors. He was chairman of the College and Universities Libraries Section of the Kansas Library Association 1957-58.

In 1957-58 he worked with Robert Vosper in a survey sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries of the first ten years of operation of the Farmington Plan. His work with that project was described in an article "The Farmington Plan Survey: An Interim Report" (*CRL*, XIX (1958), 375-83). With Vosper he edited the *Farmington Plan Survey: Final Report* in 1959, and he reported the proceedings of the 1959 Conference on the Farmington Plan for the minutes of the fifty-second meeting of ARL, 1959. He is co-author of *The Alma College Library: A Survey*, 1958, and in 1957 published in the *ALA Bulletin* "Libraries and Museums of Kansas City." His master's thesis topic was "Practices

and Policies of the Reference Departments of Large University Libraries Concerning the Preparation of Bibliographies."

Bob is married and the father of three children. He is active in the Presbyterian church and in the work of the Rotary Club of Lawrence. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors and of Phi Kappa Phi.

WILLIAM R. Eshelman, who has been appointed librarian of the Los Angeles State College, has gained all of his professional



Wm. R. Eshelman

library experience at this rapidly growing institution, now one of the largest in California. He became periodicals-reference librarian in the still-forming library in 1951. He was made assistant librarian in 1954, and then served successively as chief of technical services, of reader services, and

of circulation services. On the death of Beverley Caverhill in 1959 he was appointed acting librarian. He has been well prepared by this varied experience and by his assumption of steadily increasing responsibilities to assume the headship.

Mr. Eshelman has been a California resident since 1926, having been born in Oklahoma. His college education was received at the Pasadena Junior College and at Chapman College, from which he earned his A.B. in 1943. An A.M. in English literature was granted by the University of California at Los Angeles. He obtained his B.L.S. from the Berkeley campus of the University. At UCLA he was a reader and teaching assistant in English; at Berkeley he was a research assistant in German.

Editor, printer, and publisher are all titles which Mr. Eshelman can claim. He performed all three functions from 1943 to 1955 in producing, with Kemper Nomland, Jr., *The Illiterati*, a little magazine, and booklets of poetry bearing the imprint of The Untide Press. This year he has assumed the editorship of *The California Librarian*, official journal of the California Library Association.

He has served on the CLA's Committee on Intellectual Freedom and was its chairman in 1957. He is the secretary of the College, University and Research Libraries Section of

the CLA. He has been a member of the Rounce & Coffin Club of Los Angeles since 1947, and was its secretary-treasurer for several years.—*Everett T. Moore.*

Appointments

DONALD G. ALEXIS is reference librarian, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

BARBARA ALTMAN, formerly assistant librarian, John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Boston, is now head of the medical library, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG has been appointed to the gift and exchange section of the acquisitions department, University of California, Los Angeles.

HANS BART has been appointed to the catalog department, University of California, Los Angeles.

A. L. BLOOMFIELD, professor of medicine, emeritus, Stanford University, has been appointed director, historical collection, Lane Medical Library, Stanford University.

WALTER BOTSFORD, formerly secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, is now extension librarian, Idaho State Library.

JAMES R. BOWMAN, has been promoted to the position of head of the monthly checklist section, Library of Congress, and editor of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*. Mr. Bowman was formerly in the English language section where he specialized, for the most part, in the cataloging of documents.

DAVID BRUNTON has been appointed librarian at Elmhurst (Ill.) College, beginning in September.

EDWIN CARPENTER, formerly a staff member of the California Historical Society, is now bibliographer of Western Americana, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

ANNE COOGAN CATLIN has been named assistant in reference at the University of Pittsburgh Library.

GERALD M. COBLE, formerly assistant director, University of Oklahoma Library, is now director, School of Library Science, University of Oklahoma.

MRS. HALLIE LOOMIS CRAYTOR, formerly field supervisor, Cuyahoga County Public Library, Cleveland, is now librarian, East Mississippi Junior College, Scooba.

MRS. ELIZABETH DECHARMS has been appointed librarian of the new Art and Architecture Library, Washington University, St. Louis.

PETER DEMERY, ACRL publications officer, will join the staff of the acquisitions department of the University of Washington Library in September.

JANET DICKSON, formerly head cataloger, Pennsylvania State College Library, is now head, catalog department, Smithsonian Institution Library.

THOMAS G. ENGLISH, JR., formerly a staff member of the University of Nebraska Library, is now head of technical reports cataloging, U. S. Navy Electronics Laboratory Library, San Diego.

RONALD V. GLENS is the new executive secretary of ALA's Reference Services Division. Mr. Glens was formerly general librarian (administrative assistant) at the University of Idaho Library.

JEAN GUASCO, formerly associate librarian and cataloger, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., is now chief librarian.

MRS. LILY HEARN, formerly education librarian, University of Southern California, is now assistant librarian in charge of public services.

MILDRED JAMES, formerly librarian, Pearl River Junior College, Poplarville, Miss., is now head librarian, Arkansas Teachers College, Conway.

PHYLLIS JAYNES, formerly assistant reference librarian, Genesee County Library, Flint, Michigan, is now reference librarian, General Motors Institute, Flint.

M. IRENE JONES, formerly associate librarian, Mooney Memorial Library, University of Tennessee (Medical Units), Memphis, is now librarian.

DEBORAH KING, who retired as head of circulation, University of California, Los Angeles, in 1957, has accepted a part-time position in the Document Library, Stanford University.

JOHN P. McDONALD, formerly assistant director for readers services, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, is now associate director.

JOHN B. McTAGGART, formerly librarian, Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, Berkeley, Calif., is now librarian, Methodist Theological School, Stratford, Ohio.

EDWARD MIGNON has been appointed to the reference and bibliography and inter-library loans sections of the reference department, University of California, Los Angeles.

WALTER L. NECKER, formerly assistant librarian, library branch, Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, Chicago, is now head of the library.

GERALD NEWTON, formerly acquisitions librarian, University of Kansas City Libraries, is now chief of technical services.

MRS. ELIZABETH K. OLMSTEAD, formerly circulation librarian, Wellesley College, is now head of the circulation department, Harvard Medical Library.

CONRAD C. REINING has been appointed head of the Africana section, general reference and bibliography section, Library of Congress. He was formerly with the Special Operations Research Office of American University.

JAMES H. RENZ is acquisitions librarian, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

H. THEODORE RYBERG has been appointed assistant director of the Syracuse University Libraries. Mr. Ryberg goes to his new post from the University of Buffalo, where he has served as assistant director of libraries.

JOHN MURRAY ROSS, formerly assistant music librarian, Queens College, New York, is now in the reference department, University of California, Los Angeles.

MRS. ELIZABETH SCHUG, formerly librarian, Watseka (Ill.) Public Library, is now research librarian, editorial and research department, Field Enterprises, Chicago.

LUDWIG SICKMANN, lecturer in the University of Cologne Library School, Germany, and vice-secretary of the Working Group on Coordination of Cataloging Principles of the International Federation of Library Associations, will be a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School during the summer session.

MOLLIE THOMPSON is now liaison officer, Commonwealth National Library, and librarian of the Australian Reference Library at the Australian Consulate-General, New York.

ALPHONSE F. TREZZA will become an associate executive director of ALA and executive secretary of its Library Administration Division effective September 6. Mr. Trezza has been executive secretary of the Catholic Library Association and editor of *The Catholic Library World* since 1956.

GERTRUDE E. VOELKER, formerly head of technical services, Iowa State Teachers College, is now acquisitions librarian, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio.

DONALD WASSON, formerly assistant librarian, Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York, is now librarian.

MRS. GLADYS WILSON, formerly head of the music department, Minneapolis Public Library, is now librarian of Schmitt, Hall and McCreary Company, Minneapolis.

Retirements

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KUHLMAN, retiring this month as director of Joint University Libraries (serving Vanderbilt University and Scarritt and George Peabody Colleges) is a man of stature in his profession and to him college and university librarians owe much.



A. F. Kuhlman

The first editor of *CRL*, Dr. Kuhlman said in 1939: "The ACRL can become the hope of our profession . . . but only if we have a vital and vigorous pro-

gram in which a large membership participates." There were then about eight hundred members of the organization, and this high figure was attributed to the membership campaigns held in connection with reorganization—turning the College and Reference Section of ALA into the Association of College and Reference Libraries. This reorganization, begun in 1936—the year Frederick Kuhlman came to Nashville and Joint University Libraries—was an accomplished fact in 1938, and Dr. Kuhlman was appointed to edit the new association's journal, the first devoted to college and university libraries. In December 1939 the first issue of *CRL* was published.

For three years Dr. Kuhlman kept the struggling journal on its feet, at the same time working to strengthen and support the fledgling association and to promote the profession to its proper position in the library world. Such endeavor meant long hours of unceasing effort and a preoccupation with the broad potentials of the new association as well as the minutia of editorship. All this, and the responsibility of running his own library for the first time—and it is one of the large university libraries of the South—would have bewildered a lesser man, but Frederick Kuhlman took it all in his stride, while on the side he served on the ALA Council (1932-36); as chairman of the Committee on Public Documents (1932-36) and editor of its pa-

pers (1933-36); as chairman of the Steering Committee of the University and Reference Librarian's Round Table (1938); chairman and editor of *College and University Library Service—Trends, Standards, Appraisals, Problems* (1938); and chairman of the College and Reference Librarians' Committee on Publications (1939-41)!

It is hardly necessary to point out that today ACRL has verified Dr. Kuhlman's words as to its being the hope of the profession and that *CRL* is recognized as worthy of comparison with any publication of any profession. The approximately eight thousand association members are greatly in the debt of the ACRL pioneers who worked so long and hard to develop the "vital and vigorous" program needed, and foremost among these men stands Dr. Kuhlman, with his infinite capacity for organization, clear and forward thinking, painstaking work, and unquenchable enthusiasm for libraries and librarianship.

Dr. Kuhlman has always worked hard and at more than one job at a time. He received his B.S. degree in 1916 from Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois, and immediately plunged into wartime social work for the YMCA, the Illinois War Recreation Board, and the American Red Cross, serving as morale officer in the United States Army in 1918-19. In 1920 he returned to the academic atmosphere as an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Missouri, meanwhile working toward and receiving a master's degree from Chicago in 1922. In 1924 he became associate professor at Missouri, and held this post until 1929. During these nine years of professorship, Frederick Kuhlman was carrying out his academic assignment, getting a master's degree, making surveys and writing the reports (*Social Survey of City of Jackson, Tennessee*, 1920; *Paroles and Pardons, Missouri Crime Survey*, 1926); writing *A Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice*, 1929; serving on various boards, conferences, and surveys related to his work in sociology; and obtaining his Ph.D. degree.

Sometime during that period from 1920 to 1929, his interests were intrigued by the field of librarianship, and after receiving

the Ph.D. degree from Chicago in 1929, he became the associate director of the University of Chicago Libraries. This appointment was made upon the recommendation of the social science division of the University of Chicago following his work in fifteen research libraries for the Social Science Research Council. All the boundless energy and ability to become steeped in his subject were now to be directed toward libraries. His activities during those first years in library work have already been noted.

After his stint of editorship for CRL was over in 1941, he put his social science-survey know-how into library surveys. In 1940 he was the co-author of *A Survey of the University of Florida Library* (for ALA) and *A Survey of the University of Mississippi Library*. He directed the North Texas Regional Libraries Survey (1943); Survey of Four St. Paul College Libraries, 1952; and the Survey of Seven Libraries of Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges, 1958.

Meanwhile, another facet of his professional ability came to the fore. In 1949 he began doing building consultant work. The impressive list of his library-building clients includes Texas Christian University, 1949; Mississippi State College, 1949-50; Southwestern Memphis, 1950-51; Tennessee State Library and Archives Building, 1950-51; Jackson (Mississippi) State College, 1957-58;

Florence State College in Alabama, and Auburn University in 1959-60.

Always concerned with research (JUL has been a member of the Association of Research Libraries since 1945), Dr. Kuhlman in 1944 took part in the Conference of Graduate Deans and Librarians on Development of Library Resources and Graduate Work in Cooperative University Centers of the South, serving as joint chairman and editor of the *Proceedings*. In 1942 he had written *The Development of University Centers in the South*. In 1956 a new research association, the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, was formed, and Dr. Kuhlman was elected its first chairman "in recognition," say the minutes, "of his outstanding contributions to research leadership in the Southeast and in the United States."

Merely listing the details of his career cannot begin to convey the magnitude of the work he has turned out. A recital of offices held and committees served cannot do more than hint at the tremendous contribution he has made to librarianship.

He is now retiring from a post he has filled for twenty-five years, but it is unthinkable that he could ever retire from interest in and concern with his chosen profession.—William H. Jesse.

Necrology

The library career of HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG, best known to many by his initials, HML, began when he took a position as page in the public library of his home town, Dayton, in the late 1880's. It continued when he served as a student assistant at Harvard under Justin Winsor. He graduated from Harvard in 1896, after three years study, with a *magna cum laude*, and instead of remaining at Harvard as he might well have done, accepted a position under Dr. John Shaw Billings in the newly established New York Public Library. In the years that followed, aided in no small way by HML, that library became one of the largest and by far the most used library in the country. Although he had many opportunities to change

base and to become the head of other important libraries, he stayed put until retirement age.

After an assignment in charge of manuscripts in the Lenox part of the Library, he was appointed assistant to Dr. Billings and came under the influence of that stimulating but somewhat brusque soldier, doctor, and librarian, and worked with him closely until Billings' death in 1913.

In 1908 Lydenberg became chief of the reference department of the Library, but long before that he had begun his work of building up and rounding out the Library's collections, which was to become his greatest single contribution to his library and, indirectly, to his profession. There have been

great book collectors at one time or another in each of our great libraries from the Library of Congress on down. Without them the libraries could not have become great; but the results of Harry Lydenberg's never ceasing struggle during a period of a generation and a half to improve the New York Public Library collection have never been equaled for persistency, consistency, brilliancy, and ingenuity, and as a result, in the fields the Library had chosen to cover, it became and remains the best rounded and complete to be found anywhere.

The collections of the reference department of the New York Public Library are Mr. Lydenberg's greatest monument, but his other contributions to his profession and his influence on it and the scholarly world go much farther afield. He was responsible for one of the first, if not the first, photostat installations in a library, and was an important cog in the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, which did so much a generation ago to reorient library collections and research methods. He was the authority among his library colleagues on the care and repair of books, and his volume with that title, written in collaboration with John Archer, is still the standard manual on that important topic. He was the first librarian to comprehend fully and then to do something about what is in many ways, if the long view is taken, our greatest problem: the disintegration of the paper on which library holdings are printed. The experiments conducted under his supervision on the preservation of newspapers during the first World War; his pamphlet entitled *Paper or Sawdust*; and his sponsorship of the study of paper preservation made by the Bureau of Standards, as well as his later promotion of microfilm, were only a few of his efforts in this important field.

HML was a historian of note. His monumental history of the New York Public Library, published in 1923, is a model for library histories, and his editing of the *Archibald Robertson Diaries and Sketches in America, 1762 to 1780*, published in 1930, is a work that would have done great credit to any professional historian.

Lydenberg's interest in fine printing and his promotion of it in the printing office of the New York Public Library set a useful example for other libraries and elsewhere in

that field. His many painstaking research projects carried on year after year in connection with the reference problems referred to him, the results of which were published in the Library's *Bulletin*, are models of their kind. His contributions to the *New York Public Library Bulletin* cover a period of sixty years, and did more than any other one factor in making that bulletin one of America's great bibliographical enterprises.

Few now remember Lydenberg's part in developing the classification scheme of the New York Public Library, which is one of the few classifications developed not on a theoretical basis but for a particular library to fit a particular situation, and which is a classification which has served its purpose well. Few may remember his contributions to the subject-heading list used in his library, although it is an important part of the Library's operation today. The New York Public Library catalog, with all its faults, is still one of the most useful ones to be found anywhere, and no one has a greater claim to credit in this connection than he had. Few now remember the painstaking indexing of some thousands of different periodical titles that he carried on for over a generation, alone for most of that period, which placed nearly a million cards under special names, places, and subjects in the catalog and which do so much to make that catalog uniquely useful.

Space is not available to record in detail HML's teaching of library history at Columbia, the valuable contributions he made to the Century Association and the American Philosophical Society; the part that he played in surveys of the library of the University of Pennsylvania and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; his presidency of ALA, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the New York Library Club; his part in founding the Association of Research Libraries; or his influence on scores and scores of young men and women who worked under his direction in the New York Public Library or came under his influence elsewhere. He was an able administrator, although he had no special interest in library administration for the sake of administration.

Lydenberg was always fearful of staying on the job after age had impaired his effectiveness, and insisted on retiring long before that time came. He resigned from the New

York Public Library in 1941 after forty-five years of service, but his career was far from ended. He was recalled to his profession before he had found a new home to which to retire, and became the director of the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin in Mexico City, which he organized and established successfully, and which was the first of what has become a long series of American libraries in parts of the world where libraries were still underdeveloped.

This task completed, he became director of the International Relations Office of the ALA, and then, well after his seventieth birthday, he joined the Library of Congress mission sent abroad to acquire for American libraries European books, particularly German publications, not then available in the United States due to the war. On this strenuous assignment he did more than his share and wore down the other members of the mission who were half his age. Returning to the United States, he arrived in Washington one evening, and the next morning walked the three or four miles to the International Relations Office at the Library of Congress before opening time, while the other members of the mission were looking for a place to recuperate from their strenuous efforts.

HML was a slight, wiry man with almost fabulous strength and endurance. He kept fit physically by working in his much loved

garden and walking. He never seemed to be in a hurry, but he never spared himself. His persistent desire not to stay on the job past his prime brought about his final retirement from active library work in 1947, although he continued his researches, notably his study of *Crossing the Line* which was finally published in 1957. He moved to Greensboro, North Carolina, where he was within walking distance of the library of the Woman's College of North Carolina. He felt that he could not be without a good library at hand, and this particular library had the added advantage of being presided over by Charles Adams, a former colleague at the New York Public Library.

Mr. and Mrs. Lydenberg stayed in Greensboro until, as age took its toll, with his usual acumen and competence, they moved for the last time to Westerville, Ohio, in order to be next door to his daughter and her doctor husband. Harry Lydenberg died in April 1960, after a long and painful illness.

Harry Lydenberg was a truly great, all-around librarian, and in addition was a great man and one who, in spite of his quiet, unassuming, and almost austere manner, had an unusual number of library colleagues, scholars, and book collectors throughout the land who were proud to think of him as their friend and who mourn his loss.—*Keyes D. Metcalf.*

Research Information Solicited

Academic librarians are urged to report any current investigations that may be suitable for inclusion in *Library Research in Progress*. In addition to publicizing more formal research projects, this publication lists surveys, management studies, and other types of library self-study. Investigations in progress on or after January 1, 1960 are eligible for inclusion even though they may already have been completed. *Library Research in Progress* aims to be a continuing record of library studies as well as a clearinghouse of research information. Forms for reporting projects may be obtained from the editor at the Library Services Branch, Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C.

We Point with Pride: A Message from ACRL's President

ACRL begins in 1960/61 a new decade of activity. Such a time often provokes a glance back at the road we have just traveled and urges a look to what our future course may be.



Edmon Low

The most important development for ACRL during the fifties was the reorganization of ALA itself which in turn caused the reorganization of all its then constituent divisions and the creation of others. Time alone will show how wise we were in this action. At present, in spite of various difficulties of ACRL in adjusting to its new role, it seems to have been a good move and many believe we have a stronger national organization than we should ultimately have had otherwise.

During this decade ACRL can certainly be proud of, among many things, the continued publication of *CRL*. This periodical, under the able guidance of Maury Tauber and his excellent editorial staff, has been characterized by lucid writing, a most attractive format, and the selection of material well suited to the needs and interests of our membership. It has been a potent force in promoting a professional attitude on the part of the members and is a publication which we can with pride call to the attention of people both within and outside the library profession. We hope it continues to represent us as well through the coming decade.

Much of the work of ACRL is carried on by committees. Possibly the most notable activity in this field has been done by the Committee on Grants. For the past several years, through the generosity of donors, particularly the United States Steel Foundation, it has been possible for ACRL to make grants to aid libraries in private colleges and universities, thereby not only improving

the libraries themselves but also calling the attention of college administrators in a most pertinent way to the needs of their libraries. ACRL owes a debt of gratitude to Humphrey Bousfield, Arthur Hamlin, Dorothy Crosland, Ed Heintz, and others who have served on this committee for their work in securing grants. The continuation of them on an expanded scale for the coming year, with more donors participating than ever before, augurs well for the future of this program. These new standards have already been distributed widely. We must now work to implement them in every way and, eventually, to raise them to an even higher level.

The Committee on Standards, under the chairmanship of Felix Hirsch, is another with a record of solid achievement. The formulation of standards for both junior college and college libraries has established guideposts for their development which will have a beneficial and lasting effect.

The Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations is making initial contacts with these organizations. With its dinner meeting with the heads of these in Washington last summer, it opened avenues of contact which are leading to identification of mutual problems and to an opportunity for working together almost unlimited in extent. In fact, all committees, whether concerned with the organizational aspects of the division or with bibliothecal or other activities, have worked most faithfully and the membership of ACRL is indebted to them.

The various sections also have been active: the University Libraries Section with its study, under the direction of Arthur McAnally, of academic status of librarians; the recently formed Rare Books Section which sponsored the successful Rare Books Conference last year at the University of Virginia and is now planning another at Oberlin next summer; and the Subject Specialists Section with its enthusiastic assumption of a broadened field of operation and with its creation of sub-sections on art and on political science.

These activities, which are only a part of the total are mentioned to indicate the work (the extent of which is often not recognized even by its own members) now being carried on by the association.

The association has its critics, particularly those who have been dissatisfied with its relationship to the remainder of ALA organization and of the role assigned to ACRL. ACRL's activities themselves would seem to disprove these accusations in a large part. However, as most members probably believe that there is still room for improvement in one way or another, I have some suggestions of goals toward which the association might well strive in addition to continuing much good work already started.

Most of the libraries with membership in ACRL—that is, the college and university libraries—operate as a unit of a larger organization, the college or university as a whole. I think that ACRL, as an official body, has not assumed as much responsibility as it should in examining the relationship of the library to its parent body and to the outside organizations and movements in higher education which affect colleges and universities as a whole and, less directly, their libraries. In the first sphere, the consideration of academic status is a start, but this study only gathered information—no recommendation or policy has been formulated. There remains the whole question of library support, involving salaries of librarians, extent of bookstock needed, and amount of support in relation to total resources of the institution. I am not thinking so much of further studies, although unquestionably more exact information is needed, but rather of specific recommendations and of actively calling to the attention of the administrators involved various shortcomings as they appear. Again, our standards are a start in this direction.

Similarly, the Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations is a start with outside agencies, but so far only a start. And as yet we have not done anything in the governmental field and this, I believe, is the area of most immediate importance.

We hear much about federal aid to education and, more recently, of aid to higher education as the situation of colleges and uni-

versities becomes increasingly desperate and is brought more often to public attention. Some aid is already forthcoming—scholarships under the National Defense Education Act, for instance—and more is proposed, such as loans or grants-in-aid for buildings and equipment. As yet there seems to be little sentiment for aid to the general operating budgets as such, but rather for specific items or in certain areas of activity.

It is my belief that an excellent case can and should be made at this time for aid to college and university libraries in acquiring books and related materials. The constantly rising cost of such materials, particularly periodicals and books in the field of the natural sciences, is placing an ever increasing strain on library budgets of all sizes. The emphasis in the last few years on the sciences and expanded research in this field make the problem still more acute. Every library needs more books. In this way, and for a relatively small amount, material assistance could be given to the total educational effort in higher education and to research, both so important today for national defense.

I should like for ACRL to make a definite proposal in this regard. Next January is the beginning of a new Congress under a new administration. Elections will be over then, for the time being, and it will be a good time to propose new legislation with a chance of having it considered. But, because our libraries are units of larger organizations, it would be desirable for such legislation to have the support not only of our own association and that of ALA as a whole but also of the presidents and administrators of our institutions and of other professional organizations, such as the Association of American Colleges. To achieve cooperation on such a broad front is no easy task and will require much effort and patience on the part of many. But it is in such areas as this where the particular mission of ACRL lies and where it is our responsibility to speak for ALA as a whole. This is a most difficult role, and each ACRL member should feel it his obligation to share his ideas in developing an effective program. If this be done, ACRL will have a program which will test the mettle of us all and one to which we can all point with added pride.—*Edmon Low, ACRL President.*

ACRL Board at Montreal

BRIEF OF MINUTES

JUNE 20

Present: President Wyman W. Parker, Vice-President Edmon Low, Past President Lewis Branscomb; Elmer M. Grieder, Ralph H. Hopp, Lottie M. Skidmore, H. Dean Stallings, Laurence E. Tomlinson, Katherine Walker, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Jackson E. Towne, Walter W. Wright, Helen M. Brown, Richard Chapin, Morrison C. Haviland, Ruth M. Heiss, Helen Mitchell, George S. Bonn, Catherine Cardew, Ralph W. McComb, Donald E. Thompson, Fritz Veit, Richard Harwell, Flora B. Ludington, H. Vail Deale, Robert B. Downs, Felix E. Hirsch, Robert W. Orr, Ruth K. Porritt.

President Parker called the meeting to order at 10:15 Monday morning, June 20. He noted that his report as president and Mr. Harwell's report as executive secretary would be made to the membership meeting.

Mr. Downs made an informative report on the two library projects in Burma. He emphasized the success with which Paul Bixler has directed the project at the University of Rangoon and the rapidity with which Jay Daily, the library adviser at the University of Mandalay, has organized the library there. The conduct of the projects was commended by Mr. Branscomb. Mr. Grieder suggested that a by-product of the work of ACRL's committee might be a compilation of procedures for the work of foreign library projects.

Miss Walker reported the tally of the votes in the ACRL and section elections (the winners are reported elsewhere in this issue of *CRL*).

Mr. Branscomb reported as ACRL's representative to ALA's Program Evaluation and Budget Committee. He emphasized the exigencies that PEBCO faced in creating an ALA budget for 1961 in the face of rising costs, expanding programs, and limited income. He reported that the ALA basic budget was increased by about 7.9 per cent, the divisional budgets decreased by about 13.5 per cent, the budget for divisional periodicals increased by about 1.6 per cent, the budget for ALA committees decreased by

about 7.4 per cent. As probable factors necessitating the reductions in division budgets he cited over-all emphasis by PEBCO on recruiting and membership promotion and the necessity for added items in the basic ALA budget. He reported that the ACRL's requested budget for this year was \$3343, considerably under its 1959/60 budget of \$4647, but that the amount allotted by PEBCO is only \$1647. He reported also that the budget for *CRL* was reduced from a request of \$24,806 to \$21,782. He noted that the ACRL budget is down 64 per cent from its 1959/60 figure.

Considerable discussion by the Board followed Mr. Branscomb's report. Mr. Parker characterized it as "disheartening" and questioned whether or not the developments represented by it are a move toward fuller centralization of activities in ALA. Mr. Harwell assured the Board that *CRL* could be carried on despite the reductions in the budget. Mr. Orr remarked that other ALA programs must not be permitted to vitiate the divisional budgets. Mr. Grieder reinforced his remarks but noted that we must not judge prematurely between the importance of over-all ALA activities and divisional activities. He stressed that we would need to exercise vigilance to see that divisional programs were not dangerously de-emphasized. Mr. Low affirmed that ACRL should register its concern with the executive director of ALA. He was strongly reinforced in this opinion by Mr. Tomlinson. Miss Ludington reminded the Board that, despite its imperfections, budgeting by PEBCO is a distinct improvement over former methods of ALA budgeting. The Board concluded its discussion of Mr. Branscomb's report with the adoption of a motion by Mr. Grieder:

That the budget committee be instructed by the Board to take cognizance that in the ALA budget just approved the budget of ACRL along with those of other divisions was cut and that this might be evidence of a trend toward strengthening other ALA activities at the expense of division activities; and, therefore, to study this matter and bring in recommendations at Midwinter to pre-

vent reoccurrence of budgeting that might lead us in such a direction.

Miss Heiss reported briefly on the work of the Subject Specialists Section, particularly the effective work now being carried on by its sub-sections.

Mr. Low distributed copies of his proposal for federal aid for book collections in college and university libraries. After a few general remarks by him, detailed discussion of it was postponed until the second meeting of the Board.

JUNE 21

Present: President Wyman W. Parker, Vice-President Edmon Low, Past President Lewis Branscomb; Elmer M. Grieder, Neal Harlow, Herbert T. F. Cahoon, Ralph H. Hopp, Lottie M. Skidmore, H. Dean Stallings, Laurence E. Tomlinson, Katherine Walker, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Jackson E. Towne, Walter W. Wright, J. Richard Blanchard, Helen M. Brown, Richard Chapin, Morrison C. Haviland, Helen Mitchell, Catherine Cardew, Frederick Goff, Ralph W. McComb, Donald E. Thompson, Fritz Veit, Richard Harwell, H. Vail Deale, Mary D. Herrick, Felix E. Hirsch, Robert W. Orr, Ruth K. Porritt, Flora B. Ludington, Keyes D. Metcalf, Mrs. Margaret K. Toth.

The second meeting was called to order by President Parker at 10:15 Tuesday morning, June 21.

Mr. Orr reported for the Committee on Organization. The committee recommended that ACRL sections should be flexible in their structure, that sub-sections might be formed on the recommendation of a section and approval by the ACRL Board, that sections are free to form committees but that the terms of committee members should conform with the practices of ACRL committees and that their formation should be reported to the ACRL Board. The committee recommended that ACRL chapters already constituted continue and that appropriate sections in state organizations be permitted to designate themselves as ACRL chapters simply by vote of their own membership and reporting to ACRL, if the state organization is itself a chapter of ALA. It recommended the abolition of the ACRL committee known

as State Representatives. It requested the combination of the present *ad hoc* Committee on Organization, the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws into a standing Committee on Organization. The recommendations of the committee were approved.

Mr. Orr also reported for the Grants Committee. He commended especially the work of Edward C. Heintz during the year.

Mr. Parker reported that Mr. Ellsworth had requested the continuation of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Relation of the Law Library with the General Library of a University until work now pending can be completed. The continuation was authorized.

Mr. Deale reported on National Library Week, summarizing in his report the returns of a questionnaire sent to college and university librarians. Mr. Hirsch reported the publication of the completed junior college library standards.

Miss Ludington reported for ACRL's joint committee with the Association of American Colleges and emphasized the desirability of work of this sort as a means of maintaining advantageous relations with college administrators. Mr. Metcalf summarized his work on his project for the compilation of a definitive book on college and university library buildings.

Discussion on Mr. Low's proposal for federal aid was reopened. Although some reservations were expressed concerning the desirability of federal aid, his proposal met generally enthusiastic approval. The Board voted to endorse the concept of the proposal and authorized Mr. Low to act in its behalf concerning it.

Miss Porritt reported for the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws and received Board approval of amendments necessary to bring the governing documents of ACRL in line with the ALA constitution.

Duplicated reports were available from the editor of ACRL Monographs, the editor of *CRL*, and the ACRL Publications Officer. Mrs. Toth reported briefly for the ACRL Microcard Series. Reports were received from the ACRL sections.

In response to a request which grew out of a meeting of librarians in the Boston area, Miss Brown reported the general unrest and concern of the librarians there with the organizational structure of ACRL within ALA.

She stated that these librarians feel a need for an organization in which all areas of concern to academic librarians may be worked with by academic librarians themselves as a unit. Mr. Chapin reinforced her statement with the report that it was equally a summary of the feeling of the steering committee of the University Libraries Section.

Mr. Harwell initiated discussion on a proposal that there be appointed a committee to work with the Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities. There was feeling that the Board did not have before it

sufficient background to warrant a decision in the matter. Further consideration of the question was, therefore, deferred.

Mr. Grieder had been asked by Mr. Parker to serve as a committee of one to consider the preparation of a statement on intellectual freedom in response to a request from ALA. Mr. Grieder reported that because of the diversity of institutional loyalties represented in the membership of ACRL it would be extremely difficult for the Board to compose a representative statement. His recommendation that the Board not issue a formal statement was adopted.

Building Information Wanted

Under a grant from the Council on Library Resources to ACRL and the Association of Research Libraries, I shall be engaged during the next four years in preparing a book on the planning of college, university, and research library buildings. A strong advisory committee is assisting me. I plan to talk with many librarians and to visit many new library buildings, but in addition I should like to invite readers of this journal to help by sending to me frank comments on blunders in library architecture that have come to their attention. I am particularly interested in buildings that have been constructed during the past fifteen years. Did special problems arise in dealing with the architects? What features have caused trouble? Are there faulty spatial relationships? Has the building proved to be too large or too small? Is the site selected unsatisfactory? Have difficulties arisen with furniture and equipment, air conditioning systems or lighting? Are service facilities inadequate? Has the building been too noisy? Are the arrangements for vertical and horizontal circulation as they should be? Has the style of architecture caused trouble? Was the cost of construction higher than anticipated? If you were able to begin again, what changes in your own dealing with the problems would you make? Did you receive too much or too little help in planning from the administrative officers of your institution, your academic staff and your students? Were there other problems than those listed above on which you would have found outside help in print or in other forms useful?

One reason for broadcasting an appeal for criticism in this way is that librarians who have shared in responsibility for planning a building may naturally be reluctant to call attention to its faults. Members of the staff who were not involved in planning may be more outspoken critics of architectural mistakes.

Comments will be regarded as strictly confidential if their author so desires, and no one will be quoted unless he specifically authorizes me to do so. I should be grateful to anyone who is willing to let me have the benefit of his experience, and in that way be useful to others who are now or will in the years ahead be facing building problems.—*Keyes D. Metcalf, 68 Fairmont St., Belmont, Mass.*

College and University Library Statistics

THE ANNUAL COMPILATION of college and university library statistics formerly conducted through ALA and published in *CRL* will be handled in the future by the Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. John Carson Rather, specialist for college and research libraries in the Library Services Branch of the Office of Education, will be in immediate charge of the work. He will be assisted by the research and statistical staffs of the Library Services Branch and of the Education Statistics Branch of the Office.

Forms for use in reporting statistics will this year be received by individual libraries from the Library Services Branch of the USOE, not from ACRL or ALA's Library Administration Division. It is expected that a detailed description of this year's survey will appear in an article by Rather in the September *CRL*. The following is the statement by Roy M. Hall, assistant commissioner for research of the USOE, and John Lorenz, director of the Library Services Branch, announcing the new plans for collecting the statistics:

"This fall the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will initiate a series of annual surveys of libraries in institutions of higher education. In doing so, the Office takes a major step toward its goal of furnishing current data on all types of libraries. Public library statistics have been issued annually since 1945. The first annual survey of school libraries (using sampling techniques) was undertaken early this year. Thus the compilation of academic library statistics will complete the series of annual reports on the status of three basic types of libraries.

"Plans for this survey were developed by the Library Services Branch, Office of Education, in close cooperation with officers and committee members of ACRL and the Library Administration Division. Coordination was essential since this OE survey will replace the annual statistics published in the January issue of *CRL*. Discussions of the changes in content and procedure were ini-

tiated by Frank L. Schick within the OE and by Hazel B. Timmerman and Richard Harwell within ALA. Meetings of representatives of the Library Services Branch with the ALA committees and groups concerned culminated in favorable action by the ACRL Executive Board and the LAD Statistics Committee for College and University Libraries at the 1959 ALA Midwinter Meeting.

"The survey will be conducted by John Carson Rather, specialist for college and research libraries, with the assistance of the research and statistical staff of the Library Services Branch and the OE Educational Statistics Branch.

"The questionnaire to be used covers the same areas as the *CRL* statistics: collections, staff, expenditures, and salaries. Changes in arrangement and wording of some questions follow the original intent of the former survey. One entirely new question is designed to determine the number of budgeted professional positions vacant on September 1, 1960. It is planned to issue the findings of the survey in two parts. The first report will list data of individual institutions arranged by state; totals will be given for all categories of information. The second report will present analytical summaries of the data grouped by type of institution and control, and by size of enrollment and control. These tables will give ranges and medians.

"The first report is scheduled for release in January 1961; the second in April. Copies of both reports will be mailed to all participating college and university libraries. Individual copies will also be available on request to the Publications Inquiry Unit of the Office of Education or the Library Services Branch.

"The goal of the Library Services Branch will be to maintain the usefulness of the *CRL* statistics while at the same time providing detailed analysis of the annual data. It is hoped that the results will be a significant contribution to college and university administration and to academic libraries and librarianship."

New ACRL Officers and Appointments

RALPH E. ELLSWORTH is the new vice-president and president-elect of ACRL. In an election which commanded both an unprecedentedly large vote



Ralph E. Ellsworth

and a record percentage of ACRL members voting he defeated Arthur Hamlin, librarian of the University of Cincinnati and former executive secretary of ACRL, to gain the principal office of the association for a second time.

Ellsworth is director of libraries of the University of Colorado. For the last two years he has served as chairman of ACRL's special committee to investigate the relationship between the law libraries and the general libraries in universities. He is chairman of the Committee on Resources of RTSD and a member of the ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom. He was president of ACRL in 1951/52 and chairman of its University Libraries Section in 1953. Formerly librarian at the University of Iowa, he was president of the University of Iowa chapter of the AAUP in 1945. In 1954/55 he was chairman of the board of the Midwest Inter-Library Center. Particularly well known as a consultant on library buildings, he is the co-author of *Modular Planning for College and Small University Libraries* and the author of articles in various professional journals. His "Consultants for College and University Library Building Planning" appears in this issue of *CRL*.

In the 1960 election 4,078 of 7,285 eligible voters returned ballots. This count is more than five hundred more than the previous high vote in the association and represents 56 per cent of its membership as actual voters.

DIRECTORS

In the two contests for posts as directors-at-large, 1960-63, Flora Belle Ludington, librarian of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., defeated Douglas W. Bryant,



Lucile M. Morsch



Flora B. Ludington

associate director of the Harvard University Library; and Lucile M. Morsch, deputy chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, bested Robert L. Talmadge, associate director of libraries of the University of Kansas. Both Miss Ludington and Miss Morsch are past-presidents of ALA. As ACRL directors they succeed Elizabeth Findley and Elmer Grieder.

In the ALA election for Council members, Dorothy Margaret Drake, librarian at Scripps College, Claremont, Calif., defeated William H. Jesse, director of libraries at the University of Tennessee, in the pairing on the ballot for which nominations had been made by ACRL's Nominating Committee. As a member of the ALA Council nominated by ACRL, Miss Drake will serve on the ACRL Board of Directors.

SECTION OFFICERS

Esther M. Hile was elected vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the College Libraries Section, and H. Vail Deale is the winner in the election for secretary of the section. They succeed Morrison C. Haviland and Victoria Hargrave. Defeated candidates were Luella R. Pollock and Warren F. Tracy.

James O. Wallace, librarian of San Antonio College, San Antonio, Tex., was unopposed as a candidate for the vice-chairmanship of the Junior College Libraries Section. The new secretary of the section is Virginia Clark of Wright Junior College, Chicago. She won over Peggy Ann McCully. Wallace succeeds Catherine Cardew. Miss Clark suc-

ceeds Mrs. Helen Abel Brown.

The new vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the Rare Books Section is Mrs. Frances J. Brewer, chief of the gifts and rare books division of the Detroit Public Library. The new secretary is William H. Runge, acting curator of rare books at the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia. They succeed Frederick Goff and Tyrus Harmsen. Defeated candidates in this election were Wilbur J. Smith and George H. Healey.

The Subject Specialists Section elected Irene Zimmerman of the University of Florida Libraries vice-chairman and chairman-elect over Janet M. Rigney. Miss Zimmerman succeeds George Bonn. Frank N. Jones continues as secretary of the section.

Helen Wahoski, librarian of Wisconsin State College, Oshkosh, was elected secretary and chairman-elect of the Teacher Education Libraries Section. She defeated Mrs. Maud Merritt Cook Bentrup and succeeds Fritz Veit.

John H. Ottemiller, associate university librarian of Yale University, defeated Giles F. Shepherd, Jr., for the vice-chairmanship of the University Libraries Section. He succeeds Ralph McComb. Ruth Ringo continues as secretary of this section.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The new chairman of the Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations is Miss Lorena A. Garloch, librarian of the University of Pittsburgh. New members of the committee are Edward Heiliger and Stanley L. West.

The Committee on Conference Programs, which will devise the ACRL program for the Cleveland Conference in 1961, includes Frederick L. Taft, director of libraries of the Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, as chairman and Kenneth Fagerhaugh, Richard K. Gardner, Mrs. Helen S. Moffitt, Miss Eleanor M. Peterson, and Miss Eileen Thornton.

James H. Richards, librarian of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., succeeds Miss Ruth K. Porritt as chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws. Added to the committee to replace members whose terms have expired are Miss Sarah R. Reed and Miss Josephine M. Tharpe.

Robert W. Orr, director of the Iowa State University Library, Ames, has accepted re-

appointment as chairman of the Committee on Grants. Humphrey G. Bousfield will work with this group as a special consultant. Appointed as replacements in it are Miss Lois E. Engleman, Giles F. Shepherd, Richard W. Morin, and Miss Flora B. Ludington.

H. Vail Deale, chairman of this year's Committee on National Library Week, will serve as a member of the 1960/61 committee, the only carry-over in its personnel. Chairman of this year's committee is LeMoyne W. Anderson, director of libraries at Colorado State University, Fort Collins. Other members of the committee are Sister M. Claudia and Lee Zimmerman.

The new Nominating Committee has as its chairman Melvin J. Voigt, director of the Kansas State University Library, Manhattan. Other members are Miss Katherine Walker, chairman of the committee in 1959/60; George S. Bonn, Clyde H. Cantrell, Walfred Erickson, and Wyllis E. Wright.

William B. Ready, librarian of Marquette University, Milwaukee, succeeds W. Porter Kellam as chairman of the Publications Committee. The only new appointment to this group is that of Eugene P. Watson.

Felix E. Hirsch, librarian of Trenton State College, Trenton, N. J., continues as chairman of the Committee on Standards. Mrs. Helen Everett is the new appointee.

Membership on the Budget Committee is all ex-officio. Wyman W. Parker is chairman for 1960/61. The membership of the Advisory Committee To Administer the Rangoon Project remains as before.

The membership of the ACRL/ARL Advisory Committee for the Metcalf Project (for the production by Keyes D. Metcalf of a definitive volume on library buildings) is expected to remain stable throughout the four years of the project. It was appointed during the last year after the usual time for committee appointments and includes Ralph E. Ellsworth, William H. Jesse, Stephen A. McCarthy, Frank B. Rogers, Miss Eileen Thornton, Frederick H. Wagman, and Curtis Bradford.

Warren Kuhn is the new appointee to the AAC/ACRL Joint Committee To Consider the Problems of College Libraries. Richard E. Chapin continues to serve as the ACRL representative on the AASL-ACRL-DAVI Joint Committee on Mutual Interests in the Audio-Visual Field.

"As Long As We Both Shall Live"

(Continued from page 296)

to suppose that I chose) because I think that it is going to help, or comfort, or improve, or amuse, or delight. At the very least, I should know, after a time, whether or not it has met my expectations—and why. To discover this is neither to praise or to damn the book: if the two did not match, it may have been my expectations that were out of line, and not the book.

But, says the newly-wed, this is too personal an experience to be discussed. Quite possibly he may carefully avoid examining his own real feelings in the matter. I have no wish to set up as a marital-relations counselor; but, in the case of the reading, I am certain that it *must* be discussed: first in soliloquy; then among friends; and finally with the critic. It is my expectations that are important. If I am consistently satisfied, I am expecting too little, and must raise my standards; if I am consistently disappointed, I am expecting too much, and must come down from my pedestal; if I am consistently bored, I have no expectations, and must set about developing some if I do not intend to become a worthless misfit in the world of books. What is reasonable to expect I determine from my own reading experiences and from the comparison of my expectations with those of others.

The librarian's job is not customarily thought of as embracing the function of critic. The critic is supposed to evaluate; the librarian, to provide, describe, perhaps (if invited) to prescribe, and disseminate. Perhaps the average librarian's reluctance to pronounce judgments (especially, adverse), amounting almost to an occupational disease, is really a nice regard for proper professional boundaries. But, in actual fact, many of our professional activities are, to a considerable extent, critical—no matter how long and

loudly we protest our utmost impartiality: cataloging and classification, for example; or the weeding-out of material; or, the most obvious and basic critical judgment of all, selection. The historical development of publishing and library service has carried us over, willy-nilly, into the critic's province; and we are apt to do a better job if we play our part in evaluation in a conscious and conscientious, rather than self-deceptive, manner.

I am unable to understand or sympathize with the false modesty which leads most of us to disparage and conceal our own critical viewpoints because they are amateurish, personal, and prejudiced. All of the most important decisions we make in a lifetime are matters of amateurish, personal, and prejudiced judgment: vocation, religious and political affiliations, marriage and friendships, etc. We make little or no attempt to hide the opinions which these reflect, nor do we feel any need, for the most part, to defend them or excuse them. Why should it suddenly become so different when we are confronted with art, in any of its forms, or philosophy? Is it because we confuse critical opinion with dictum? To say that *I* like a certain book is not to say that I recommend it indiscriminately to others, or that I predict it will prove to be immortal, or even that I consider it intrinsically better than other books of similar sort and purpose. Even though every practising, professional critic declares an opposite reaction, my pronouncement remains valid within the range in which I have projected it—provided I have taken the pains to say *why* I find it so. "My reading has always been extremely personal—why deny it?—a hungry search for books to feed my own prejudices, as well as to strengthen my weaknesses, an earnest quest for verifica-

tion of my own experience."¹⁴ In the pursuit of a greater knowledge of books, it is not just a question of what books are to be known, but of who's knowing them—and how.

VI. THE RELATION

The best reading efforts I can manage to make, even if I credit myself with "knowing" all those titles I have merely skimmed and rejected or read about in some other book, are going to fall far short of the total knowledge of books I need. Am I in the end and after so much effort, to be defeated in my purpose? I believe that the answer here, as in so many other crucial problems of librarianship, lies to a great degree in cooperation. It is a matter of mild amazement to me that librarians, who have gone so far in cooperative acquisition, cooperative cataloging, cooperative circulation, and cooperative storage, should have done so pathetically little in the way of cooperative reading.

If there are far too many in our professional ranks who would scarcely qualify as readers in any sense, there is a much larger number who read but, having read, seem to consider it a point of honor or duty never to mention the fact in polite society; if they admit the addiction to reading at all, it is only to one or two of their most intimate acquaintances. Since this attitude is completely foreign to my make-up, I cannot claim to understand it; but I suspect that this strange reticence has various motivations: in some cases, the belief that such conversation about books read would prove boring to others; or, perhaps, the fear that what one has read recently would be regarded by others as too trivial to mention or, even worse, as distinctly queer; or, in other instances, the misgiving that what one had to say about a given title might prove to be not the "right" reaction; and so on. In any event,

there is a clearly discernable tradition that any group of librarians, from two to twice two thousand, assembled anywhere outside the library, may discuss salary scales and working conditions, travel experiences and vacation plans, personalities and gossip, movies, sports and TV programs, politics and the weather—anything, *except* books and reading!

While I shall never *accede* to this tradition, I am obviously powerless to do much about changing it; yet, I would have you consider what seems to me to be three *good* reasons why it ought to be changed. The principal one is based upon an observed phenomenon which I have formulated as Sweet's Law of the Natural Diversity of Reading Interests: If you take any group of from six to sixteen reading librarians, and make no effort to influence or mold their instinctive preferences, you will find remarkably little overlapping in their fields of primary interest. One reads science fiction, by choice, and another, detective stories; a third is particularly interested in local history, and a fourth, in music; still another combines an interest in medieval history with a love for modern art, while I claim the essay, and other forms of belles-lettres, as my favored sphere; contemporary English and American fiction has its well-read adherents, and so it goes. If, then, each member of this group is sharing with each other member a running review of his particular reading interests and activities, everyone must derive at least a conversational acquaintance with a tremendously broad scope of material to supplement his more intensive familiarity with certain specific fields. If you contend that such a vicarious, "drawing-room" knowledge of many books is worse than having none at all, I can only record my dissenting opinion. To me it is one further and fruitful way of knowing *about* a great many more books than we can ever know intimately and directly, and of knowing them bet-

¹⁴ Powell, *Islands of Books*, p. 54.

ter—because of personal associations—than a bibliographical reference or a paragraph in some guide-to-the-literature would allow.

Theoretically, such exchange of book-knowledge might be either oral (as in group discussion) or written (as in a library-staff publication); and, in either case, it might be either informal (as in an impromptu, *ad libitum* account) or systematic (as in a prepared speech or paper). After participation in various experiments, I have reluctantly concluded that there is no one "best" approach, and that the situation calls for some use of all possible methods. The main thing is that there should be some constant effort at communication of this sort, even if at the outset it is a responsibility accepted only by a small minority.

The second argument in favor of cooperative reading is that it confers the auxiliary benefit of clarification and coordination of one's own reading. The very effort to formulate my impressions and descriptions of the books I have read in more precise terms that I would ever do for myself alone serves to correct any misconceptions, sharpen vague notions, and relate the diverse reactions I derive from each, and thus makes the books a more permanent yet pliable part of my total working equipment.

And the third reason for such relation of reading experience is its very value as propaganda. Only when some brave (or foolhardy?) souls take the initiative, and figuratively stand up in meeting-house to make their declarations as readers and reactors, will the reluctance of others to do the same be overcome. There is a happy quality of contagion in bibliophilism: as one reader voices his enthusiasms or concerns, he stirs up a like response in listeners who would otherwise have remained silent.

But let us be very clear on one point: any cooperative reading efforts are worse than wasted if they are intended to sell to others my favorite authors or even my

chosen topics. The aim must be to share—not to convert; there must be not merely tolerance of, but positive respect for others' varying interests and discoveries; and the only permissible proselytism is that on behalf of the general good and the common aim of a greater composite knowledge of books. What is needed is *not* standardization of reading efforts in any one direction but a widespread individuality of effort, plus the proud, affectionate, unashamed admission of this devotion to books. "To the end I shall be reading—and forgetting. Ah, that's the worst of it! Had I at command all the knowledge I have at any time possessed, I might call myself a learned man. Nothing surely is so bad for the memory as long-enduring worry, agitation, fear. I cannot preserve more than a few fragments of what I read, yet read I shall, persistently, rejoicingly. Would I gather erudition for a future life? Indeed, it no longer troubles me that I forget. I have the happiness of the passing moment, and what more can mortal ask?"¹⁵

The word "relation" has a happy ambiguity which lends a multiple meaning to its use as the theme of this chapter. It can mean: (a) the "act of relating, or telling"; or (b) "the mode in which one thing stands to another"; or (c) the "state of being mutually or reciprocally interested."¹⁶ Because there is a relation, in sense (b) between our individual reading activities, we must develop a relation, in sense (c), by means of a relation, in sense (a). In pioneer fashion, we *can* help each other, if we will.

VIII. THE RECONCILIATION

And so, while there is still time, I tender these, my reconciliation vows, to my estranged profession, the "calling" of books:

I shall read, in part for profit and in

¹⁵ George Glasco, *The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft* (New York: The Modern Library, n.d.), p. 45.

¹⁶ *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (5th ed.; Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Co., 1936), p. 839.

part for pleasure, as voraciously as determination can manage and as variously as interest allows; I shall read "persistently, rejoicingly."

By reading books about books, and by casual acquaintances with other books, I shall learn *about* many more books than I am able to know through the actual reading. I shall constantly study the profession, her traits and tendencies, not merely because she is such a fascinating enigma, but because the better I know her the more likely we are to avoid future discord.

I shall form impressions and opinions about the books I read; and, whenever the opportunity arises, I shall voice those views—not arrogantly, yet earnestly.

I shall try to induce my colleagues to give me the benefit of their diverse reading experiences; and, in this, I shall not wait for them to take the initiative, but will begin by discussing my own reading, in the announced expectation that they will respond in kind.

And if they should prove to be unwill-

ing to cooperate, I shall not allow this failure to mitigate or cancel the other responsibilities, here undertaken.

Read, react, relate. That is my program: neither a casually simple one, nor yet an impossible or unreasonable goal. And, to the extent that I succeed, I believe that this search for a greater knowledge of books will inevitably be its own reward. "The inquiring mind, the relishing mind, the ever-young (because unsatiated) mind. Books cannot on their own give you these things. It is what you in the first place must—no matter how long you live—be always prepared to give to them. Admittedly they can then return it to you stimulated and heightened, the kind of 'breeder-reactor' effect we now talk about so glibly in this atomic age. But, so far as you are concerned, every masterpiece is dead until you bring it to life."¹⁷ These aims, therefore, I promise to pursue for "as long as we both shall live."

¹⁷ Haley, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-20.

Inflation

A recent study of books in thirteen different subject fields showed that from 1947-58 the price increase ranged from 47 to 58 per cent. For example, books in the field of science had an average cost of \$5.52 in 1947. The average cost in 1958 was \$9.16. Books in the field of business which had an average cost of \$4.72 in 1947-49 had an average cost of \$7.98 in 1958. Books in the field of history had an average cost of \$4.76 in 1947-49 and by 1958 the average cost was \$6.46.

In the area of U. S. periodical prices, the average cost of periodicals in the field of agriculture in 1947-49 was \$1.77, and in 1958 the average cost was \$2.48. . . .

According to information obtained from a leading library supply house, there has been a 38 per cent over-all increase in all items since 1950.

In 1945 the average salary of all public library employees (part time, full time, professional, clerical, building staff, etc.) was \$1,100. In 1956 the amount was \$2,230. . . .

Beginning salaries of library school graduates have risen from an average of \$3,675 in 1954 to \$4,693 in 1958, an increase of about 27 per cent. . . .—*From U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Education and Labor. Subcommittee on Special Education. Extension of Library Services Act. Hearings, 86th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 9319, H.R. 9494, H.R. 9812. Washington: 1960. p. 8.*

Review Articles

Subject Classifying and Indexing

Subject Classifying and Indexing of Libraries and Literature. By John Metcalfe. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1959. 347p. \$7.50.

Again John Metcalfe has woven an intricate web, constructed of theory and practice, past and present, pro and con, simple definitions and clear statements of purpose, shrewd guesses and carefully worked out examples. This book is intended as a textbook for English and Australian librarians facing an official examination, and differs in many ways from his earlier volume.¹ Mr. Metcalfe is an Australian librarian of twenty years' experience and is at present starting a school of librarianship at the University of New South Wales, where he is librarian.

The book will also interest non-librarians because of the comparative nature of its presentation. Choices are marshalled and made among classification systems and indexing methods. The boundaries between information retrieval and library work are charted and outposts held in common noted.

Metcalfe is a librarian with a definite position that he strongly defends. He prefers subject headings to classification for cataloging or indexing purposes, and so he champions the dictionary, or alphabetic-specific entry, type of catalog instead of the classed catalog. His reasons for this position are forcibly stated more than once in the book. "Our language is not classificatory in any systematic way, and it is affected by accidents." (p. 9.) "And above all it should be remembered that catalogues are to be judged by ease and efficiency in consultation, not by ease and economy in compilation." (p. 163.) "Note that it is easy to go outside a subject heading list or to add to one, in fitting a subject in the system to a book's subject, because the only limit is that of lan-

guage at large. It is not as easy to go outside a classification, which is a fixed and limited language or code which can never be sufficiently flexible or synthetic." (p. 216.) At all times, Metcalfe is on the side of necessary practice.

Now that documentalists and engineers are involved in the attack on the problems of storage and retrieval of information, it should behoove them to find out how their scholarly predecessors did. So many of the battles being joined have already been fought to workable compromises by librarians, i.e., whether titles provide a sufficient basis for subject indexing of contents, how classification is needed in alphabetic systems, how alphabetic arrangement is needed in classifications, the competence of subject specialists versus trained indexers or catalogers, the physical differences between books on shelves and cards in drawers, the limits and excesses of meaningful codes, etc. None of the answers needs to be taken as final, and Metcalfe is not ready to do so. But he notes that the same mistakes should not have to be repeated by each new generation.

A shrewd insight is casually thrown in. "The economic possibilities of mechanical selection are in compilation rather than in consultation. . . ." (p. 208.) Most searching machines could also provide data for cumulative indexes and those having special viewpoints, as well as data for analyses of the literature of a field or the holdings of a particular collection. The indexes and analyses could be distributed as appropriate to customers before they have reached the point where they have to ask questions. Such additional and regular services would make the cost of searching machines economic for the first time in many places.

Metcalfe quotes with glee Pope's 1728 dictum on "index learning" as that which

"... turns no student pale,

Yet holds the eel of science by the tail."

(p. 31.) Library students only wish it were so. Metcalfe does not tread easily nor softly for the benefit of his students. In fact, he continually upbraids and urges them onward to examine more and more intricate prob-

¹ *Information Indexing and Subject Cataloging: Alphabetical; Classified; Coordinate; Mechanical* (New York: Scarecrow Press, 1957).

lems. Metcalfe belongs to the virile generation of Teddy Roosevelt which consumed hard work with as much relish as many people now consume vitamin pills.

There are sixty exercises in the back of the book (pp. 301-17), and then the answers (pp. 318-39). Copies of Cutter's *Rules* and Dewey's *Decimal Classification* are essential for many of the exercises. Finally, Metcalfe provides a "rather miscellaneous" set of rules for classifying (pp. 225-30) and a set of rules for alphabetico-specific entry (pp. 263-96). The significance of these rules may be missed by non-librarians as they are expressed in bibliographical and grammatical terms. They represent the crystallized experience of one set of catalogers, and may be called the "programming" rules for human machines.—Mrs. Lea M. Bohnert, *Data Research Specialist, RCA Service Co., Alexandria, Va.*

Goliath and the Council

Third Annual Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1959, Council on Library Resources, Inc. Washington, D. C.: The Council, 1959, 62p.

This third annual report of the Council on Library Resources shows it at almost the halfway stage in its five-year life span, but with considerably less than one-half of its five million dollars committed. Projects approved range from support of the third edition of the *Union List of Serials* to experimental publication of a scientific journal in microfilm, from a photostorage and retrieval system for libraries to support of a national union catalog of manuscript materials, from deterioration of book stock to international coordination of cataloging rules. Obviously the Council is moving conservatively, but on a wide front, in carrying out its charge "of aiding in the solution of the problems of libraries generally and of research libraries particularly . . . and disseminating through any means the results thereof."

When the Council was established in 1956 I commented elsewhere on this notable and exciting event, under the title "The Bibliographic Goliath and a New David." Everything that has happened and is happening

in the bibliothecal world in this present century, including the three reports of the Council, emphasizes that it is indeed Goliath that the Council confronts and against which, David-like, it marshalls and directs its small arsenal of Ford dollars. It is a Goliath, moreover, which grows bigger and more formidable before its very eyes, and before the eyes of all of us who labor to confine, to organize, to make usable the graphic and auditory records of a highly articulate civilization.

"Deluge," "inundation," "flood," "quagmire," "avalanche," these were words the Council, in its first report, singled out as descriptive of the tremendous and rapidly growing mass of the world's literature. All of these are terms fully justified by the phenomenon of man's productivity as a book-writing, book-using, and book-storing creature. All of them help to point up the magnitude of the problems of the Council and of all who work at keeping abreast of the "explosive" rate of book increase. This rate, says the report, has been doubling every forty-five years since Gutenberg, and in the United States it has, within the past 150 years, been doubling every twenty-two years.

The Council, in carrying out its charge, seeks to maintain an over-all view. "A balance must be struck," says President Verner Clapp in his introduction, "between present-day problems and planning the ideal 'library of the future.'" The report shows that to some extent this has been done. The weight, however, is clearly and, this reviewer believes, wisely on the side of present needs and problems of libraries as they struggle against the "avalanche." So great is this avalanche, that the modest grants discussed and those detailed in tabular form seem little more than pebbles, with a fair sized stone or two mixed in, directed against Goliath. There must always be the hope however that some one of these, or all of them combined, plus of course non-Council-sponsored efforts, may find some truly vital or significant spot which, if not conquering the monster of massiveness, will at least keep it submissively in the service of mankind.

The Council, the report shows, weighs every project and proposal placed before it from the standpoint of the part it may have in helping librarianship with its task of collecting recorded information and making it

available for use. That there is a hope that some really vital spot of attack may be found seems to be indicated in the report when it says that the controlling factors in the problems of libraries are not easily modified and that it is therefore difficult to identify the key log on which the log jam depends. This, says the report, is as true for the present as it is for the distant future. The Council, however, continuously seeks to strike at a vital log, at the basic rather than the merely apparent.

While the grants made range widely (and many of them are devoted to mastery and improvement through traditional methods of control) it is clear that size, rate of increase, and increasing bibliographical complexity are uppermost, as they should be, in the minds of Council officers. Size and growth receive several interesting pages in the report, including growth charts of selected universities and colleges, all demonstrating both the recency of great libraries and their tendency approximately to double in size in anywhere from ten to twenty-two years.

These rates of growth, and more particularly the exploding serial literature of our times, suggest to this reviewer that there is no single log or group of logs which are creating a jam. The logs at which the Council levels attack and which it hopes are basic exist in a veritable ocean. They may be plucked out or taken in tow but the ocean is still there. Since this is so then it becomes the ocean itself which must be brought under control. How else can this be done than by controlling the inflow and outflow to keep the waters manageable and to prevent them from drowning out their very source?

The report says that the world's population is laid to rest each generation but the world's books have a way of lingering on. This reviewer has suggested, in other writings, that sooner or later our civilization will have to come seriously to grips with bibliographical birth control. It will also willy-nilly have to evolve, however unpleasant and difficult this may be, mortuary processes which will lay generations of books to rest if not in the same way as people then at least in some kind of a quantitative relationship.

The more sensitive, or possibly the more

ardent, book-loving librarians are shocked, and sometimes also offended, this reviewer has found, when it is suggested that of the hundreds of miles of books now in our libraries, and the thousands of miles in prospect, future generations will have to lay hundreds and eventually thousands of miles to permanent rest. A future Shaw list of books which can be permanently discarded, or the thought that the discarding division may rank in importance, in the libraries of the future, with the acquisition division—these are suggestions repugnant to our mid-twentieth century librarianship, and, it is believed, to mid-twentieth century culture in general.

Nevertheless the facts of bibliographical increase, whether viewed from the standpoint of physical management or, granting complete success in this area, from the standpoint of utilization, are such that some kind of drastic control measures will be inevitable. If we take the long-long-range view it seems inescapable that the acquisitive instincts and the generous and loving retention policies which have been generally predominant among librarians from the beginning will, under the sheer mass of writings, have to give way.

Growth prospects, in the long-long view, may be emphasized in this way. The best estimates are that our planet Earth is five billion years old. Only during the last million of these years, a fleeting part of the whole, has man been present on the globe. Only during the last five hundred of his million years, has he been producing books in quantity and storing them in libraries. Reliable estimates are, however, that our planet will be habitable for another five billion years. This places us then at high noon on the cosmic clock and also in the merest infancy of our bookishness. Even so, books and libraries have come into being so quickly and in such profusion that increasing numbers of men and women must struggle with their control and, more and more, scholars are heard to complain that they do not have the capacity to absorb the writings of their fields no matter how readily available.

The multitude of books produced and stored by one of its creatures is a brand new phenomenon in the history of our planet; yet, granting that some madman does not blow up the whole works, the writing of

books should endure. It might tax even an electronic computer to calculate how many books will be written and organized for use in the five billion years still before us and the amount of space they will occupy. Obviously present methods and philosophies of book production, book storage, book use, will, under the onslaught of numbers just simply have to change, and drastically. Over the eons books by the millions, including quantities of those now here and present, will surely have to be laid to rest. Who can believe that, a billion years from now, granting a stable and continuing civilization, our present few hundred miles of books will all be considered essential? Or a million years from now? Or five hundred thousand years? Or a hundred thousand? Or ten, or five? Or even one thousand? This is a mere fraction of a cosmic second, but long enough, even at present growth rates of a doubling every twenty-two years, as the Council has found, to multiply the rate of book production by fifty.

The fantastic long-range prospects of book increase, both quantitative and cultural, bring this reviewer to believe that of all the worthy projects presently sponsored by the Council the one retiring books from the Yale University Library to compact storage is the most important and a harbinger of things to come. The next and eventual step will be to retire books permanently. When and if this is attempted it will be the most difficult and painful task scholars and librarians have ever undertaken, requiring wisdom and judgment not now among us. And financial support too, whether from foundations or elsewhere, at levels not now approached. If such discarding can be agreed on it will remain only to strike off a list of the books nominated and we will have, horrible thought, a Shaw list of books no longer needed in this world.

It is quite conceivable that in the world of the far future the book as an individual entity will not retain the prime importance it now has. Knowledge may be organized only by the codification of basic ideas, philosophies, and facts without reference to authorship. The complex author-alphabetic approach which even the electronic machines have so far not been able to digest could then be eliminated. It is possible that some far-off foundation, or one not so far

off, will organize and support a project to produce some kind of a giant total Syntopicon of the world's history, science, literature, philosophy, religions. Could this, perhaps, be the stone to bring Goliath into a useful submissiveness? None of us now present will know.

We do know though that librarians, more than most people, are, in these matters of control and utilization of the world's knowledge, at grips with one of the most fundamental cultural problems of the times. We can be thankful that a great foundation has recognized the import of these things and set able and astute men and women searching for solutions.—William H. Carlson, Oregon State College Library, Corvallis.

Recruiting for Librarianship

Librarians Wanted: Careers in Library Service. By Adrian A. Paradis. New York: David McKay Company, Inc. [c1959]. x, 276p. \$3.50.

At a time when recruiting is a crucial problem for the library profession, Adrian A. Paradis's publication of *Librarians Wanted*, the first book on librarianship as a career to be issued in nearly a decade, should supposedly be significant and thoroughly welcome news to all librarians involved, as all should be, in recruiting. During recent years Mr. Paradis has published several well-received books for teenagers on various careers. Presently the assistant secretary for corporate work for a major airline, he was formerly a professional librarian employed in law and air transportation libraries. *Librarians Wanted* may indeed be a useful addition, for a year or so, to a high school library's collection on careers. It is cleverly conceived, reasonably fast-paced, and, on the whole, interesting reading. Yet in several important ways it is sharply disappointing.

Mr. Paradis begins his account by describing the various kinds of jobs in libraries. Here he directs almost as much attention to nonprofessional as to professional positions. He then devotes the greater part of the book to a tour of more or less representative li-

braries of virtually all types. These include public libraries (Cleveland; Dallas; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; South Hero, Vermont; and the Grosse Pointe Public Library near Detroit); regional, school, college and university (Duke, Dartmouth, Howard, Hebrew Union, Fairfield, Air Force Academy, and Stanford); government (Library of Congress, Department of Agriculture, Washington State Library, and the Chicago and Los Angeles Municipal Reference Libraries); and finally some twenty-eight special libraries of all varieties: Mayo Clinic, John Crerar, General Motors Public Relations Library (Ford's Engineering Staff Library gets approximately equal space), the AFL-CIO Library, McGraw-Hill, New York's Mercantile Library Association Library, the Truman Library, and the like. A number of other libraries are mentioned along the way.

At each stop the author usually introduces the head librarian (by name, often with some account of his or her career), and gives a brief account of the library's history. The library's activities and its services to its community, parent institution, or firm are described. The author may go into detail concerning the library's collections, the composition of its staff, typical reference questions asked by its patrons, its equipment ("club-like. . . comfortable couches and deep easy chairs . . . massive fireplaces"), its color scheme, or its problems ("Leaking roofs, lighting failures, plumbing breakdowns, flooded drains, falling ceiling plaster, and broken door hinges were but a few of [the building superintendent's] problems."). The librarians we meet are invariably competent, dedicated, and pleasant. If Mr. Paradis met any librarians who were ineffective or unhappy with their lot he was kind enough to leave them out of his book.

The final chapters consist of one entitled "Is It for You?" and others containing discussions of training for professional librarianship (the complete list of accredited library schools is provided), of the professional library associations, and of publications of interest to librarians.

It is unfortunate that *Librarians Wanted* is not as good in execution as in conception. First, is it really impossible to slant a book at teenagers without making it unpalatable to more mature readers? Mr. Paradis lapses all too frequently throughout the volume, and

particularly in the early chapters, into an exclamatory, breathless, pseudo-confidential style of writing which is likely to antagonize any reader as sophisticated as a college sophomore and which will probably repel even a college freshman. So much, regrettably, for its utility in recruiting efforts beyond the high school level.

There is no escaping the fact that the book was carelessly written and edited. To the non-librarian it will not matter that the first person mentioned, in the acknowledgments, is "William S. Burlington of The John Crerar Library"—though it may startle librarians who are acquainted with William Budington. Nor does it greatly matter, in terms of the book's goal, that the author has the Board of Education for Librarianship, which was replaced by the ALA Committee on Accreditation in June 1956, still accrediting library schools in the spring of 1959. Any candidate for the profession who reads as far as the last page of the text, on the other hand, may well find himself mystified by the sentence that begins, "Inasmuch as half of your working hours will be spent at your job. . . ." Possibly the reader will have been stopped dead in Chapter 2, however, by the utter confusion of the statement, "In East Orange every effort is made to avoid isolating young people from the adult library and discouraging their use of the adult department for as long as possible." Under the circumstances routine typographical errors and simple blunders in grammar are perhaps no more numerous than might be expected.

Mr. Paradis pauses now and then to review the advantages and the disadvantages of working in a given type of library. On the whole, librarianship seems to come out rather well, despite an occasional reference to the "overburdened librarian." It is possible, however, that the reader considering librarianship as a career (and perhaps a few already pursuing it) may be tempted to chuck the whole affair upon pondering the rather morbid implications of the incongruously quoted comments of a corporation librarian: "Working under constant pressure takes a great deal out of the special librarian. I suspect that I would probably live longer if I had remained in some other type of library work but I'm having a lot of fun and I know I shall continue to in whatever time remains."

Any young person exploring a given pro-

fession as a possible lifetime career will have a normal curiosity about salaries. It is too bad that with an October 1959 publication date, the salary data given in *Librarians Wanted* refer to salaries received by library school graduates of 1957, and even so are stated on the low side. ALA is quoted as saying that 1957 graduates without experience received an average of \$3,900 to \$4,200 in their first positions, and those having some experience an average salary of \$4,500 to \$4,800. Donald and Ruth Strout's careful analysis of the 1957 salaries reported by the library schools, which appeared in the June 15, 1958 *Library Journal* gives an average of about \$4,250 for graduates without experience and an average of about \$5,000 for those with some experience. It is further regrettable that the publisher's deadline for page proof apparently prevented the author from substituting the Strouts' June 15, 1959 figures for 1958: an average of \$4,352 without experience, \$5,418 on the average for new graduates with experience. At the other end of the scale, Mr. Paradis's statement that "Chief librarians of large libraries receive salaries of \$7,000 to \$12,000 or more" is oddly restrained, even as of 1957. In 1957, Edward G. Freehafer in *Should You Be a Librarian?*, his excellent contribution to the New York Life Insurance Company's series of advertisements on careers, referred to a \$3,900-\$4,200 salary range for new inexperienced graduates of 1956, and mentioned top salaries of \$17,000 for chief librarians in major cities, \$14,800 for federal governmental positions, and \$25,000 for librarians in industry. In this sensitive area of salaries *Librarians Wanted* was out of date, and surely unnecessarily so, the day it was published. This reduces still further its usefulness as a potential recruiting device, leaving librarians yet without an acceptable book-length account of their profession.

Thus in several ways *Librarians Wanted* is a disappointment despite its praiseworthy motive and its imaginative approach to its subject. With only a little more restraint in style of writing and a little more effort on the author's part it could have been a most welcome addition to the profession's recruiting literature. As it stands, librarians will wish to use it in their recruiting efforts, or to buy it for their collections, only with considerable caution, and very possibly not at all.—Robert L. Talmadge, *University of Kansas Libraries*.

Successful Exchange

A Serviceable Reservoir; Report of a Survey of the United States Book Exchange. By Edwin E. Williams. Washington, D. C.: The United States Book Exchange, Inc., 1959. 81p.

The survey, proposed by the USBE itself and financed by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., was eminently worth undertaking. Its success was practically assured by the Council's choice of Edwin E. Williams, assistant librarian, Harvard College Library, as director. Not only did Williams conduct a skillful and comprehensive examination, but (and in survey-making this does not necessarily follow) he wrote a report that can be read. His usual clear prose, flavored with wit and never muddled by jargon, leaves the reader with a precise picture.

The larger background against which this survey was made is one of declining exchange activities—particularly with regard to domestic exchange—in American university libraries. In some libraries, once-flourishing exchange sections are now one-man shows. There is a suspicion abroad that exchange is more costly than had been realized. Even if a library receives "free" the material it sends out, there is always a bill somewhere which eventually must be justified.

The surveyor flashes a bright light on one important aspect of this decline by his formulation of Williams' law: "Exchange is stimulated when personnel resources are relatively plentiful and acquisition funds are impoverished. It is inhibited by scarcity of personnel, particularly when relatively generous funds for purchase are available. Exchange is a means of converting manpower into material." He further enriches our terminology and sharpens our thinking by giving names to what he calls *surplusage exchange* and *publishing exchange*. Although the latter is not escaping thoughtful scrutiny, it is of course surplusage exchange that has declined most markedly among university libraries.

It is therefore pertinent to ask what the functions of USBE are and how well it is performing them. Williams finds that the USBE is well managed, efficiently operated, and is usefully serving both its domestic and foreign

members as a center for surplusage exchange. During 1958, for instance, it supplied 423,454 items to libraries throughout the world. It performs a valuable service not performed by any other agency, and he foresees that this deserved success will continue.

It would be even more successful but for two obstacles. The first is the difficulty of making its services known to potential users. The surveyor visited twenty-six non-member libraries and at least eighteen of these decided to join. "This was not because he wished or attempted to do so, but simply because his visit brought the facts to their attention." There are at present over eight hundred member libraries in the United States and Canada; a certain dealer in periodicals has more than five thousand libraries on his list of active accounts. Williams speculates interestingly as to whether the name itself may not have been a hindrance because each of its four words is misleading. He concludes, however, that it should remain because of usage and the very fact that it is such an odd name. This reviewer, though, would be willing to have a go at a more descriptive designation, on the optimistic grounds that the future will be longer than the past.

The other obstacle is the requirement that libraries pay shipping costs on the material they contribute. He cites the fact that of the five million pieces supplied through 1957, two-fifths came from libraries in the District of Columbia.

As to recommendations, Williams believes that the USBE should become the American national center for exchange of library surplusage, giving first priority to filling gaps in serial files. It can do more in this field than in any other to supplement the services provided both by dealers and by other exchange organizations. As he says, correctly, this recommendation calls for continuation of what is substantially existing policy rather than for any change in policy.

A large increase in membership, besides benefitting the newcomers, would enrich the reservoir and put the USBE on a secure financial base. Four-fifths of its current operating income is received from federal appropriations for foreign aid, and, while it would likely continue to exist on the domestic front even if these federal funds were stopped, "exist" is probably the right word.

To bring about an increase in membership, Williams first suggests the collaboration or affiliation of the USBE with existing exchange systems whereby members of the latter would automatically become members of the USBE. Each of these exchanges should continue to exist, but their usefulness would be enhanced. Each has a residue of material offered and of wants unfilled that might be passed on to the national reservoir. His Appendix B, "Organized Exchange Systems in the United States," is a helpful and probably unique directory of six national exchange systems containing regulations, names, addresses, and other useful data.

He next proposes local and regional duplicate clearinghouses. Surplusage from libraries of a metropolitan or larger region would be assembled in one place which would be visited regularly by a USBE representative who would sort out what was worth shipping to Washington. This would eliminate needless shipping and, carrying the plan one step further, would give local librarians a chance to fill their needs before the material left the region. These local clearinghouses, depending on the needs of their respective areas, might range in complexity from simple collections of duplicates shelved chronologically as they arrived, to something much more elaborate, such as branches of the USBE. Williams advocates trying out several possibilities.

Finally, he urges a comprehensive public relations program designed not only to attract new members but to increase business with the old. He is fertile in ideas along these lines, but only two will be mentioned here. The reviewer applauds the suggestion that exchange "credit" should be de-emphasized to the extent that a member library "be asked to promise only that it will not throw out or pulp publications that are believed to be wanted by the USBE." The question of who should pay for shipments to Washington cannot be settled so easily. Williams believes that libraries willing to list material so that the USBE can make its own selection, as well as those willing to sort according to the USBE's specifications should be relieved of shipping costs. Sorting before shipping is more attractive than list-sending, but even with a greatly expanded public relations program it might be difficult for the USBE to convey to its members the large and change-

able body of knowledge needed for precise sorting. No single reform, however, would do more to enhance the attractiveness of the USBE than the elimination of these shipping charges.

To finance experiments in the three broad areas of his proposals, Williams recommends that the USBE seek a foundation grant which would cover a period of not less than three years. He sees some indication that local foundations may be interested in starting local clearinghouses.

It seems to this reviewer that to become effective the clearinghouses will have to overcome two obstacles. One is the inherent transitoriness of interest in local bibliographic undertakings. A few enthusiastic individuals can carry an enterprise for a time, but often the base is too small to supply successors. Local union catalogs and bibliographic centers have not always fulfilled early hopes, but the National Union Catalog goes from strength to strength. Linked with this, of course, is the problem of finances after foundation help is ended. Aside from the need for a minimum of business, there might be complexities in financial administration. Williams is of course quite aware that, "clearinghouses will obviously have no chance without genuine and continued local support." On the positive side, he cites the interest of the Dallas Public Library when the idea was broached there; an interest so active that work was begun immediately setting up such an enterprise. The whole concept of course deserves the most serious consideration and the Dallas experiment and any others that get underway merit close attention.

The eight useful appendixes include not only supporting information but also interesting lesser recommendations. Appendix C, for instance, answers questions many of us had concerning internal operations but one is not reassured to find twenty-two items under the heading "Files and Ledgers." These may be justified, but an office management analysis might be coupled with the cost analysis of each USBE operation which Williams wisely recommends.

The USBE's achievement has been remarkable. It is rather impressive to consider the heavy traffic in vast quantities of material of little or no commercial value. It is a librarians' achievement. We are indebted to Williams for showing beyond doubt that the

USBE is fulfilling a necessary function performed by no other agency, and for showing ways in which that usefulness can be greatly expanded.—*Ian W. Thom, Princeton University Library.*

Academic Procession

Academic Procession; Reflections of a College President. By Henry M. Wriston. New York: Columbia University Press, 1959. 222p. \$4.00.

Academic Procession provides a more penetrating insight into the college presidency than most books on that subject. It is authoritative and articulate, written in an engaging and readable style, and is based on the author's experiences and observations gleaned during more than thirty years as an extremely successful college teacher and administrator. The author's extensive knowledge of all things academic, his understanding of human nature, his dynamic personality, his vision and forcefulness are evident throughout the book. His story is that of a high-principled man who has the courage of his convictions and who would resign rather than compromise on an issue which he knows to be right. In reading this volume one readily understands why the author was so successful as a college and university president.

Dr. Wriston writes of his dealings with trustees, faculty, administrators, students, alumni, and the public. In working with these contacts he had many rewarding experiences and he also encountered many trying problems. The manner in which he met and solved these issues has meaning for all college or university administrators. The librarian has to work closely with many of these same groups and, by learning how the author dealt with the various situations, he can obtain ideas which will aid in the solution of some of his problems. For example, Dr. Wriston's experiences with the trustees provide points of view which may be of value in working with the library committee. Therefore, although this book was not written expressly for librarians they can learn much from it.

The author has long been known to librarians as a library-minded administrator. Among his many published articles are several on various aspects of college library operation, and in his books he often touches on the subject of libraries. His active interest in libraries goes back to his first teaching position at Wesleyan University, where he taught three courses and worked in the library to complete his instructional quota of five courses.

Regarding this library experience he writes: "The library assignment proved a valuable experience, for it provided first-hand knowledge of how students prepared papers; it emphasized the time and effort wasted by crude procedures. As a result my teaching techniques were altered. I came to stress written work and the best methods of preparing it. In the long run it also proved valuable for administrative purposes; when a college president has had practical experience in the daily operation of the library he has much more sympathy with the librarian's problem—fiscal, administrative, disciplinary, and instructional." At another place he states that "The knowledge acquired through my library experience profoundly influenced my administrative philosophy and course of action."

He made the library a major concern of his at both Lawrence College and Brown University, working closely with the librarian at each institution to vitalize the library and to make it an active agent in the educative process. For thirty years he waged war on the reserve system in an effort to reduce its ill effects upon the broader use of the library resources. He presents a telling indictment of the reserve-book type of instruction in the section of the chapter on administration which deals with his library experiences (pp. 132-49). These pages are highly recommended reading for all faculty members and librarians. He says much about the library in a few pages.

It is unusual to find a meaty book which is so palatable and easy to digest. This reviewer recommends it highly as a valuable contribution to the literature of college administration. It is a book with wide appeal and its use should not be confined to the professional educator.—Porter Kellam, University of Georgia.

History of Printing

Five Hundred Years of Printing. By S. H. Steinberg, with a foreword by Beatrice Warde. London: Faber and Faber [1959], 286p. 30s.

This is a reprinting, with additions, deletions, and some (but not enough) corrections, of the Pelican edition issued at eighty-five cents by Penguin Books in 1955. The present edition has, for a greatly enhanced price (\$6.00 in American stores), hard covers, a larger format, additional plates and figures, over seven hundred lines of new text—net gain, that is; some eight hundred new lines are partially offset by the deletion of nearly one hundred lines of the original text—and, unhappily, far too many of the errors that marred the earlier edition.

There is a long-felt need, frequently voiced by instructors in the history of books and printing, and not satisfactorily met by McMurtrie, Wroth, Dahl, or Binns, for a moderately priced volume that can be recommended as a general, up-to-date guide to the subject. Mr. Steinberg's work, when it first appeared in the Pelican format, seemed to meet the need to at least a tolerable degree; its modest cost outweighed the instructor's obligation to warn his students not only of the author's insularity, which gives his book an imbalance in its later sections, but also of his downright carelessness with facts. Most of us chose to let the matter pass, assuming that our more serious objections would be overcome in any later version of the text.

It is regrettable that our assumption has not been fulfilled. The new edition has corrected some points and has added extensive discussions of certain matters that were passed over quickly or omitted altogether in the Pelican version, but in general it is no more reliable than its predecessor. And inasmuch as the author has not taken advantage of a magnificent opportunity to correct his errors, we are left to conclude that he feels no responsibility to do so. It is difficult to understand on any other premise how a revised edition could be released which carries over such statements as the following:

Page 34: "Tory crowned his work as a

practising printer by writing the first theoretical treatise on the designing of types . . ." At least eight treatises on the design of letters were published before Geoffroy Tory's *Champfleury* of 1529 appeared, including quite substantial ones by Pacioli, Verini, and Durer.

Page 34: "Claude Garamond (1480-1561) . . ." The birth date is highly improbable, and if there is authority for it, it should be cited. Garamond was apprenticed to Augereau about 1510 (Morison); he is not likely to have been much more than fifteen at that time.

Page 39: "Anton Koberger . . . turned down Luther's offer to become his publisher."

Page 63: "Verard . . . originated the Book of Hours . . ."

Page 67: "Henri [Estienne] has to his credit a long series of pagan and early Christian classics including the *editiones principes* of Anacreon, Plutarch and Diodorus Siculus . . ." Plutarch and Diodorus Siculus are represented by fifteenth-century editions. Steinberg does not specify which works he has in mind, leaving it to the reader to ferret this out for himself.

Page 121: "The academicians drew up the design of each letter on a strictly analytical and mathematical basis, using as their norm a rectangle [*sic*] subdivided into 2304 (i.e. 64 times 36) squares." This is a misreading of Fournier's explicit analysis, which reaches the figure 2304 by dividing a square 48 by 48.

Page 147: "The first print produced in an English colony was fittingly the form of an 'Oath of Allegiance to the King' (1639) . . ." The "Freeman's Oath" affirms the individual's responsibility to his conscience and to his fellow colonists; the absence of any reference whatever to the King or to any other homeland authority might be construed as being rather pointed.

Page 178: "... *The Spectator* (1711-14) . . ." The life span of that periodical was from March 1, 1711, to December 6, 1712.

Page 203: "The revival and improvement of the technique of wood-engraving . . . benefited fine printing rather than popular printing . . ." Quite to the contrary, it saved the day for newspapers, maga-

zines, and trade books in the decades preceding the perfection of the line cut and halftone.

If it could be assumed that the above list represents a complete summary of the author's misstatements, one would be reluctant to use such evidences of hasty writing to condemn so well conceived a book, for it is indeed excellently organized. But the list is by no means complete; it is only a sampling of what the present reviewer has observed, and beyond doubt other readers with greater knowledge will have noted faults which this reader has missed. The net result is that, if the volume is to serve any serious purpose, all of its unsupported pronouncements must be checked, and these, unfortunately, far outnumber those for which authorities are cited. Steinberg unwittingly sums up the case against himself in his translation from the Latin of Froben (page 92): "the buyer of a book full of misprints [*i.e.*, *mendis*, more appropriately rendered as "blunders"] does not really acquire a book but a nuisance."—Roland Baughman, Head of Special Collections, Columbia University Libraries.

LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY

has staff positions open for

LITERATURE SCIENTISTS

. . . involving mechanical retrieval, acquisition, and circulation of research data. Bachelor's Degree in scientific field plus training or experience in library science desirable.

Liberal fringe benefits, including retirement plan and one month vacation.

U. S. CITIZENSHIP REQUIRED

Contact Mr. Charles C. Boardman,
Personnel Office

LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY

(Livermore Site)

P. O. Box 808 C

LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

(One hour from downtown
San Francisco)

Classified Advertisements

HEADQUARTERS

For Everything in Literature
From the Soviet Union

In English, Russian and many other languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. Recordings, sheet music, handicraft. Ask for our free catalogue. Dept. LX-2.

Four Continent Book Corp.
822 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES is one of our specialties. Foreign books and periodicals, current and out of print. Albert J. Phiebig, Box 352, White Plains, N. Y.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS

BARNES & NOBLE, INC. supplies books not obtainable from publishers immediately from stock of over a million volumes or in reasonably quick time through free Search Service. Send lists to Dept. CR, Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

COLONIAL BOOK SERVICE—Specialists in supplying the out-of-print books as listed in all library indices (Granger Poetry; Essay and General Literature; Shaw; Standard; Fiction; Biography; Lamont; Speech; etc.) Want lists invited. 23 East 4th St., New York 3, N. Y.

PERIODICALS—sets, files, numbers—bought, sold, exchanged. Microcard reprints of rare files. Catalogues and buying lists. J. S. Canner Inc., Dept. ACRL, Boston 20, Mass.

STANLEY GILMAN, American History, Newspaper History and Out of Print Books. Box 131, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.

HELP WANTED: Librarians for reference, cataloging and circulation in suburban New York college library. Opening new facilities. Faculty status; TIAA; Social Security; Group life insurance; Blue Cross and Blue Shield are available. Salary open.

Apply: Brother A. Thomas, Librarian
Iona College, New Rochelle, New York

RESEARCHERS: Use fast, accurate METZGER'S TABLE OF 45,000 PERCENTS. Range: To 100.00%; 309 denominators; 309 numerators. 55 pages, \$5.00. Dept. 907, Box 717, Atlanta 1, Ga.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN

To Assist in developing reference service and bibliographic control techniques in library serving scientific and managerial personnel in atomic energy program. Extensive collection of books, periodicals and reports emphasizing physical science and engineering housed in modern quarters. Company located in beautiful area of southern Ohio. Training and experience must be equivalent to degrees in science or engineering and librarianship. Good fringe benefits. Salary based on background and in same manner as other scientific staff employees. Submit resume and salary requirements to:

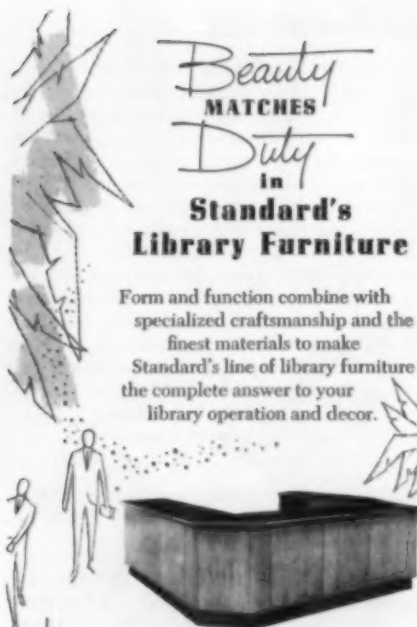
Employment Department
GOODYEAR ATOMIC CORPORATION
P. O. Box 628, Portsmouth, Ohio

Current and OP books located. Free History-Politics lists. Flushing Books, 67-12 136 St., Flushing 67, N. Y.

TWO PROFESSIONAL OPENINGS in large Midwestern state university library: (1) Cataloger, \$5,500; (2) Assistant Reference Librarian, \$5,000. Fifth-year degree in librarianship required. Faculty status, one month's vacation, TIAA after one or three years' service (depending on rank), social security, life and medical insurance plans. Collection of half-million volumes emphasizing science, engineering and agriculture. Staff of 126 (29 professionals). Excellent facilities. Apply to John H. Moriarty, Director, Purdue University Libraries, Lafayette, Indiana. Please give resume of education and experience and send small passport-type photograph.

HEAD LIBRARIAN: Beautiful, active, progressive Northland College library. Co-ed, accredited, 4-year liberal arts. Faculty rank. Friendly, informal. Salary \$5,500-UP, depending upon qualifications; 10½-month appointment with regular school vacations. Student assistants handle routine work, under supervision of full-time non-pro ass't. Usual fringe benefits, and more. Small city on edge of Lake Superior, in "Banana Belt" of the north country. Resort area, hay-fever-free, sunny winters. Requirements: B.L.S. or M.L.S. from an accredited school.

Address: Jesse M. Caskey, Dean, Northland College, Ashland, Wis.



Form and function combine with specialized craftsmanship and the finest materials to make Standard's line of library furniture the complete answer to your library operation and decor.

DESIGNED... by our own technical staff working with the nation's top library furniture designers.



BUILT... of rugged, long-service hard woods, implemented by the finest traditionally proved cabinetry techniques — and hand finished to gleaming perfection.

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED...

against warping, splitting and defects of material and workmanship for a full year.



The famous, nationally recognized and accepted Donnell line of library furniture is exclusively manufactured by Standard Wood Products.

Send today for our latest catalog. Study it at your leisure. Then call in our free planning service specialists to get maximum quality, service and layout efficiency. No obligation, of course.



STANDARD WOOD PRODUCTS CORP.
LIBRARY DIVISION

10 Columbus Circle • New York 19, N. Y.

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ LIBRARY AGENCY WIESBADEN - GERMANY

Direct service
on all German language
books and periodicals
*

Orders and inquiries are invited on
both new and out-of-print material
*

Farmington Plan agent
for West and East Germany
*

For economy, speed, and accuracy,
you may rely upon your

German agent

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

This NEW GLOBE should be in

**YOUR
LIBRARY**

• • •
**24" in
diameter**

Physical-Political

4,700 place names
333 miles to inch
75" circumference
1959 boundaries
Ocean currents
Sea depths
Trust territories



In Navigator stand (illustrated) over-all height is 47". Distance and time measuring strip on horizon ring.

Order direct from Denoyer-Geppert.

G24PL15 Blond hardwood \$195.00
G24PL15 Mahogany or walnut finish .. 220.00

DENOYER-GEPPERT CO.

Globes - Maps - Charts - Atlases

5235 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40

A preview of the new

Chicago *Reprint Series*

This important series will restore to availability a wide range of important reference works, long out-of-print. Originally published from 1903 to 1949, all were pioneering studies in their field, and still retain their initial vigor, pertinence, and scholarly daring. Through the use of offset reproduction and uniform binding, the *Chicago Reprint Series* will offer reference libraries, scholars, and researchers a varied assortment of hitherto unavailable titles at reasonable prices. 12 titles will be available in October:

**THE EVOLUTION OF
EARLY CHRISTIANITY**

*A Genetic Study of First-Century
Christianity in Relation to Its
Religious Environment*
by Shirley Jackson Case
(1914) 400 pp. \$6.00

HISTORY OF ASSYRIA

by A. T. Olmstead
(1923) 816 pp. \$12.50

**THE UNITY OF
PLATO'S THOUGHT**

by Paul Shorey
(1903) 96 pp. \$3.00

**THE SECOND BANK OF
THE UNITED STATES**

by Ralph Charles Henry
Catterall (1903) 522 pp. \$6.50

**A HISTORY OF THE
GREENBACKS WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO THE
ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES
OF THEIR ISSUE: 1862-65**

by Wesley Clair Mitchell
(1903) 608 pp. \$6.50

PAVLOV: A BIOGRAPHY

by Boris P. Babkin
(1949) 384 pp. \$6.00

THE THINKING MACHINE

by Charles Judson Herrick
(2nd ed., 1932) 384 pp. \$6.00

**THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY
OF HEBREW LAW**

by John Merlin Powis Smith
(1931) 304 pp. \$4.50

THE GANG

*A Study of 1,313
Gangs in Chicago*
by Frederic Milton Thrasher
(rev. ed., 1936) 640 pp. \$7.50

PAGAN REGENERATION

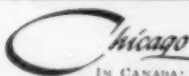
*A Study of Mystery Initiations
in the Graeco-Roman World*
by Harold Ridsdell Willoughby
(1929) 320 pp. \$4.50

**THE GREEK THEATER
AND ITS DRAMA**

by Roy Caston Flickinger
(4th ed., 1936) 480 pp. \$6.50

All the above prices are tentative

UNIVERSITY OF



PRESS

5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois

IN CANADA: The University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5, Ontario

WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC.

Sale and Acquisition of

- Scientific periodicals: complete sets, short runs, single volumes—all fields, all languages.
- Scientific books: out-of-print—domestic, foreign
- Complete subscription service for domestic and foreign periodicals
- All new books of U. S. and foreign publishers.

Send requirements and offers to

WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC.

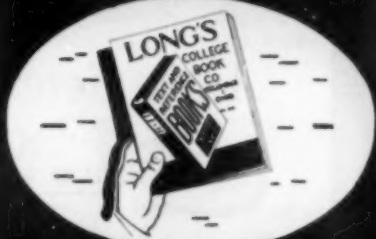
111 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Telephone: ORegon 7-6713

*Branch offices in Los Angeles, London,
Frankfurt and Milan*

Catalogues available on request

FREE on REQUEST



1960 GENERAL CATALOG
100 PAGES

Also available

50 supplementary catalogs covering 50 subjects including SCIENCE. Write for list on subjects in which you are interested.

Long's COLLEGE BOOK CO.

COLUMBUS 1, OHIO Dept. C.R.

3 1/2

**MILLION BOOKS IN STOCK
MANY OUT OF PRINT TITLES INCLUDED**

CUSHING-MALLOY, INC.

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Printers of ACRL Monographs

LITHOPRINTERS

Known for

QUALITY—ECONOMY—SERVICE

Let us quote on your next printing

WESTERN PERIODICALS - REPRODUCTIONS, INC.

(Affiliate of Western Periodicals Co.)

5734 TUJUNGA AVENUE
NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Is pleased to announce the availability of

(Acta) Scientia Sinica vols. 1-8 (1952 - 1959)

Scientia Sinica is the major science journal published by The Peoples Republic of China and is printed primarily in English.

A special pre-publication offer of this set, completely bound, in "Class A" library binding, is hereby made at \$450.00 if orders are received before August 31, 1960.

Deferred billing to libraries is available.

*After August 31, 1960, *Scientia Sinica* prices will be as follows:

VOLUME 1 — \$30.00 . . . Bound	(1952)
VOLUME 2 — \$60.00 . . . Bound	(1953)
VOLUME 3 — \$60.00 . . . Bound	(1954)
VOLUME 4 — \$70.00 . . . Bound	(1955)
VOLUME 5 — \$90.00 . . . Bound	(1956)
VOLUME 6 — \$110.00 . . . Bound	(1957)
VOLUME 7 — \$120.00 . . . Bound	(1958)
VOLUME 8 — \$130.00 . . . Bound	(1959)

Complete sets Volume 1 - 8, Bound \$500.00

*10% reduction of price for individual volume prices will be effective on orders placed before August 31, 1960.

The Great Barrier Reef and Adjacent Isles

Photography and related text by **KEITH GILLET**, A.R.P.S.

General text by **FRANK McNEILL**, Curator, Australian Museum, Sidney

Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the natural wonders of the world, is presented in a beautifully produced and lavishly illustrated book. Both author and photographer, each widely known in his field, have spent years in compiling the material.

27 plates in natural color, 131 plates in black and white, charts, diagrams
208 pages, large 8vo, art paper

\$10.00

Commercial Hydroponics

FACTS AND FIGURES

By **MAXWELL BENTLEY**

First South African edition, 1959

This book, probably the only one of such scope on the growing of plants without soil, is directed at the serious large-scale grower. The text includes formulas for use of nutrients, control of water, details and costs of installations in many countries, bibliography and index.

50 color plates, numerous blueprints, photographs, diagrams, tables, imperial 8vo, buckram

\$45.00

Also available for the amateur:

Maxwell Bentley's **SOIL-LESS GARDENING FOR FLAT AND HOME**

More than 80 photographs, some in color 1957

\$3.00

Annales Mycologici

EDITIO IN NOTITIAM

Reprint. Volumes I-XLII (1903-1944). Limited edition

paperbound

Subscription price until September 1: \$750.00

Later price: \$850.00

Ask for Announcement giving prices of individual volumes

University Microfilms
313 N. First St.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

TECHERT-HAFNER, Inc.

FOUNDED IN NEW YORK 1872

The World's Leading International Booksellers

31 EAST 10th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

POSTMASTER: If undeliverable, please send notice on Form 3579 to American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.

